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PRESIDENT HO URGES PEOPLE TO CONTINUE FIGHT

[Appeal by Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1960
pp 1-3]

President Ho Chi Minh today, 3 November, made the following appeal to the Vietnamese people and fighters throughout the country:

Compatriots and fighters throughout the country:

In the face of the big victories won by our armed forces and people in both zones, especially in the south since the beginning of last spring, the U. S. Government, on 1 November 1960, was compelled to unconditionally stop the bombardments on the whole territory of the DRV.

Thus, after 4 years of extremely heroic fighting, our armed forces and people have won a glorious victory. They have shot down over "...3,200 aircraft and damaging hundreds of warships of all sizes," thus defeating the war of destruction conducted by the U. S. imperialists against the northern part of our country.

This is a victory of very important significance for our people's great struggle against U. S. aggression for national salvation.

The U. S. imperialists wrongly thought that with the savage destructive force of bombs and shells they could weaken the north, prevent the support rendered by the great rear area to the great front, and reduce the fighting capacity of the south. The fact, is, however, that the more the north fights the U. S. aggressors, the stronger and steadier it becomes in every respect while constantly extending wholehearted support to the "liberation struggle" of the heroic compatriots in the south. Also, the more the compatriots in the south fight the U. S. aggressors, the closer their unity, the bigger their strength, and the greater their victories.

This is a success of the correct revolutionary line of our party, a success of ardent patriotism and the strength of national unity and the determination to fight and to win, "a success of our beautiful socialist system," and a success for our armed forces and people in both the south and the north. It is also a success of the peoples of the fraternal countries and our friends in the five continents.

On this occasion, and on behalf of the party and government, I warmly commend our compatriots and fighters in the whole country and express sincere thanks for the great assistance and the sympathy and support of the fraternal socialist countries, of the friendly countries far and near, and of the peoples throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

Dear compatriots and fighters, we have defeated the war of destruction waged by the U. S. imperialists in the north. This, however, is only an initial victory. The U. S. imperialists are very obdurate and perfidious. They talk of peace and negotiations, but they have not yet given up their aggressive designs. Over 1 million U. S., puppet, and satellite troops are still perpetrating, daily, innumerable savage crimes against our compatriots in the south.

That is why it is the sacred duty of our entire people now to increase our determination to fight and to win and our resolve to liberate the south, defend the north, and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland.

As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away.

Let our compatriots and fighters in heroic South Vietnam, under the glorious banner of the NFLSV, unrelentingly carry on their offensive and uprisings and resolutely march forward and win complete victory.

Let the armed forces and people in the north resolutely strive in the patriotic emulation to build socialism and fulfill their duty to their blood-soaked southern compatriots. Let them always sharpen their vigilance, enhance their sense of self-reliance, and increase their strength and their preparedness in order to foil all new schemes of the enemy.

We believe that our people's struggle against U. S. aggression for national salvation will enjoy every stronger sympathy, support, and assistance from the peoples of the fraternal countries and the peoples throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

Having gone through nearly 100 years of colonialist yoke and more than 20 years of struggle against imperialist aggression, our people, more than anyone else, ardently cherish peace for national construction. But, that must be genuine peace in independence and freedom.

For that reason, we firmly demand that:

1 -- The U. S. Government put an end to its war of aggression against Vietnam and renounce all acts encroaching on the sovereignty and security of the DRV;

2 -- All U. S. and satellite troops be withdrawn from South Vietnam;

3 -- The internal affairs of South Vietnam be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the political program of the NFLSV, without any foreign interference; and

4 -- The reunification of Vietnam be decided by the people of the two zones -- south and north -- without any foreign interference.

Dear compatriots and fighters, ahead of us lie many more hardships and sacrifices. But our people's great struggle against U. S. aggression for national salvation is vigorously advancing toward victory. The fatherland is exhorting us to march on with a high mettle and completely defeat the U. S. aggressors! The U. S. imperialists will be defeated! Our people will win!

CSO: 3520-D



TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES, MOVE FORWARD

[Editorial; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 4-11]

After more than four years of extremely brave combat, our army and people have defeated the American imperialists' war of destruction in the North. On 1 November 1968, the American government was compelled to unconditionally cease the bombing and attacks by air, sea, and artillery on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This is a disastrous defeat for the imperialist Americans and a glorious victory for our army and people.

More than four years ago, painfully defeated in the South, the American imperialists, searching for a means to escalate the war, attacked the North. On 5 August 1964, after fabricating a fraudulent and odious comedy called the "Tonkin Gulf incident" as a pretext, the American imperialists utilized their air force to attack the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. On 7 February 1965, using as a pretext "retaliation" for an attack by the Southern Liberation Army on Pleiku (Western Highlands), the American imperialists used their air force to furiously attack the North. Since then American aircraft and war vessels have carried out a continuous and systematic bombing and shelling of the North, perpetrating countless barbarous crimes against the Northern compatriots who are building a new life.

The waging of a war of destruction by the American imperialists with their air force and navy against the North was aimed at the following dark plots:

1. Causing the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation will of our people to waver;
2. Destroying the economic and military potential of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; destroying the undertaking of socialist construction in the North.
3. Blocking the people of the North from supporting the struggle for liberation of their Southern compatriots;
4. Elevating the morale of America's lackeys in the South.

The American imperialists used the most modern aircraft, including the B52 strategic bomber, to carry out "carpet" bombing, coordinated with the most cunning methods and most violent and murderous means to attack the North. They barbarously bombed and shelled cities and towns aimed at destroying the heavily populated areas; they destroyed roads and bridges in an attempt to cut our arteries of communications; and they destroyed water conservancy projects and even burned the fields of ripe rice in an attempt to exterminate our people's source of life. Nor did they forget hospitals, schools, churches, and temples. They destroyed many long time cultural vestiges of our nation. Their crimes "cannot be accepted by heaven or released by the earth."

The American imperialists thought that with the barbarous devastation of bombs and shells they could subdue our people. However, they made a great mistake. Their bombs and shells not only could not shake the iron will of our people, but on the contrary, increasingly caused our people to hate them and to firmly and resolutely unite in combat to defeat them. Through years of resistance against the American imperialists' war of destruction, the economic and military potential of the North has constantly and swiftly grown. The construction of socialism in the North continues, and in one aspect or another, has developed. The North constantly and wholeheartedly supports the liberation struggle of the heroic Southern compatriots. The lackeys of America in the South are increasingly weakening and disintegrating; their morale has seriously declined. The revolutionary forces of the South are strongly developing.

Compelled to unconditionally cease the bombing and shelling of the entire North, the American imperialists have openly confessed to the entire world the bankruptcy of their black plots in the war of destruction with their air force, navy, and artillery against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Why have the American imperialists been compelled to unconditionally cease the bombing and shelling of the North? First of all, because they have been heavily defeated in both sections of our country.

In the South, the attack and uprising since the beginning of spring has created a sudden change in the war situation. Our army and people in the South have raised the attack strategy of revolutionary war an additional new step, creating an attack position and surrounding the enemy on all battlefields, especially in the cities; while the imperialist Americans and their lackeys have been pressed into a strategic position of being attacked and surrounded. The armed and political forces of the Southern revolution have swiftly and strongly developed. The forces in every aspect of the Americans and Puppets have suffered heavy losses. There have been important changes in the comparison of ours and the enemy's forces, favorable to us. The great victory of the army and people of the South in the general attack and uprising since the beginning of this spring has initiated a new situation of the war, creating new capabilities. The army and people of the South are presently in an extremely strong position of victory and attack initiative. The invading army of the Americans and their lackeys is presently in a clearly defeated and defensively passive position.

In the North, through four years of valiant and wise combat, our army and people have shot down more than 3,200 American aircraft, set afire hundreds of large and small war vessels, and won glorious victory in the resistance against the Americans' war of destruction.

The American imperialists have been compelled to unconditionally cease the bombing and shelling of the North because they have been defeated in the world and even in the United States. Obstinate pursuing their war of aggression against our country and obstinate continuing their bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign nation, the American imperialists collided with the increasingly stronger opposition of people in all nations of the world and the progressive people of the United States. They are in an extremely isolated position. Bugged down in Vietnam, the American imperialists have had insufficient strength to handle the forces resisting them all over the world. Their deployment of forces has been upset on a worldwide scale. They have encountered difficulties and serious stalemate in their achievement of "global strategy." The position of the American dollar is increasingly shaky. The United States is increasingly and gradually losing its control over other nations in the capitalist system. In the United States, the financial and economic crisis is becoming increasingly serious; the social dissension is becoming increasingly profound; the loss of peace and order is becoming constantly more serious; and the struggle movement of the American people against the war of aggression in Vietnam, the opposition to racial discrimination, the demand for democratic freedom, and the demand for improvement of living conditions are constantly rising. All of those situations have created great difficulties for the American authorities. Faced with these defeats and difficulties, the American authorities have been compelled to unconditionally cease the bombing and shelling of the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It is a strategically significant great victory of the army and people of our entire nation.

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In defeating the American imperialists' war of destruction in the North, our army and people have defeated a part of the American imperialists' strategy aimed at invading our country; this strategy consists of the four following points:

1. Initiating a great maneuver to "annihilate" the main force of the Southern people's liberation armed forces;
2. Implementing sweeps and persecution aimed at "pacifying" the rural areas of the South in order to build a puppet administration and to achieve neocolonialism in the South;
3. Waging a war of destruction with their air force and navy against the North;
4. Carrying out diplomatic activities with a "peaceful negotiation" line

in an attempt to swindle world opinion.

The American military command declared many times that the war by air and sea against the North was "partially to supplement" the war on the mainland of the South. Faced with heavy defeats in both sections of our country, great difficulties created by their war of aggression against our country, and the pressure of world and U.S. opinion, the American imperialists were compelled to cease that "partial supplement." Chairman Ho said, "This is an extremely important victory for our people's anti-U.S. undertaking for national salvation." The army and people of our entire nation have stubbornly fought to drive the imperialist Americans back a step. The will of aggression of the American imperialists, although not yet collapsed, has been severely shaken. Fighting resolutely and bravely advancing, surely we will smash their will of aggression.

In defeating the American imperialists' war of destruction by sea and air against the North, the army and people of our entire country have won a great victory in the protection of the socialist North, revolutionary base of our entire country, and great rear area of our people's grand anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation. A resolute will to protect the revolutionary fruits in the North has given our people extraordinary strength. This new victory enables the people of the North to make new victories in order to strengthen the North in every aspect.

The fighting against the American imperialists' war of destruction has indicated the great strength of the socialist system in the North. Socialist production relations in the North have generally been unceasingly strengthened and perfected during wartime. Political and spiritual unanimity in Northern society has been intensified. The economy, culture, and education of the North continues to develop strongly. War is an occasion of challenge to a social system. Through the fire trying battles of war, the socialist system in the North has clearly indicated its strength and superiority.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is a member of the socialist camp. Our victory proves to the entire world what happens to the imperialists when they encounter a member of the socialist camp. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is an independent and sovereign country. Our victory proves clearly that in the present era the invading imperialists, although rich and strong like the Americans, cannot lord it over people, tread on international law, and violate the independence and sovereignty of other nations; if a nation, although small, resolutely protects its independence and sovereignty, it can defeat the invading imperialists. That is the international significance of our victory in the fighting against the American imperialists' war of destruction by air.

Along with their unconditional cessation of the bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the American imperialists were compelled to admit representatives of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front to the conversations on the Vietnam problem in Paris with independent and equal status. This is another victory in our people's anti-U.S. undertaking for national salvation. The South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, organizer and leader

of the South Vietnamese people in anti-U.S. national salvation, has liberated four-fifths of the South with more than ten million people, has powerful forces, and has a great reputation in the country and the world. The South Vietnamese National Liberation Front is the legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people with the competence to resolve every problem relating to South Vietnam. Participation of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front has an extremely important significance to the results of the official conference to discuss the Vietnam problem in Paris. The Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration is a tool used by the American imperialists in carrying out neocolonialism in South Vietnam. It does not represent anyone. The presence of the Saigon puppet administration at the Paris conference does not mean that it is recognized by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Compelled to recognize the representative of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front in attending the Paris conference to discuss the Vietnam problem, the American imperialists were forced to recognize the strength of the patriotic movement of the South Vietnamese people organized and led by the Front. This is a victory for our Southern compatriots and the compatriots of the entire nation and a defeat for the American imperialists and their lackey clique.

Through what have our people been able to defeat the American imperialists' war of destruction in the North, forcing them to actually recognize the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front? It is because our Party and the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front has a correct anti-U.S. policy for national salvation, a correct policy of people's war, and has proposed the correct strategy and stratagems aimed at defeating the American imperialists and their lackeys. It is because our entire people wholeheartedly unite, courageously sacrifice, highly develop revolutionary heroism, and resolutely fight for independence and freedom. It is thanks to the socialist system which has been built in the North, strongly and effectively developing the revolutionary base of the entire country, and carrying out the mission of a great rear area in the war of resistance to America of all our people. It is thanks to the great sympathy, support, and assistance of fraternal socialist countries and the increasingly stronger sympathy and support of people all over the world, including the progressive people of the United States. Precisely as Chairman Ho said, "This is a victory of the correct revolutionary line of our Party, a victory of the ardent patriotism and strength of national unity in determination to fight and win, and a victory of a fine socialist system. It is a victory of the army and people of both the South and the North. It is also a victory of the people in fraternal and friendly countries over all the five continents." We must completely recognize the great significance of this victory in order to proudly, enthusiastically, confidently, and aggressively advance, making every effort to overcome difficulties in order to win greater victory.

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Although the defeat of the American imperialists war of destruction against the North is a great victory of our army and people, it is only a first step. Though the American imperialists have been heavily defeated in both sections of our country, they still are unwilling to abandon their ambitions of

aggression. They are still extremely stubborn and crafty. The American invasion army and their lackeys are daily and hourly murdering our compatriots in the South. Therefore, the mission of our entire army and people is to surge triumphantly forward and totally defeat the invading American aggressors and their lackeys. Chairman Ho pointed out, "The sacred duty of our entire people at this time is to raise our determination to fight and win and our determination to liberate the South, protect the North, and advance toward peaceful reunification of the Fatherland."

The American imperialists are still stubbornly holding on to the South in an attempt to prolong the partitioning of our Fatherland. They are still intensifying their crime laden war of aggression in the South and are still threatening the North; however, there is no violent strength or insidious stratagem which can block our people from advancing to total victory. Our people are extremely fond of peace but true peace can only be had in independence and freedom. As long as the American imperialists tread on the soil of our country and murder our compatriots, we must continue to strike them. Chairman Ho teaches, "As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight to sweep him out." We resolutely struggle to demand that the American imperialists end their invasion of Vietnam, forever abandon every action violating the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw all American and satellite troops from South Vietnam, and abolish the American military bases in the South in order that the people of the South can resolve their internal affairs themselves in accordance with the political program of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front without foreign intervention and allowing the Vietnamese people of both the North and the South to resolve the reunification of their country themselves without foreign intervention.

Our immediate mission is to mobilize the highest effort of all the army and people, to develop the victories which have been won, to strengthen our forces in every aspect, to promote total military, political, and diplomatic attack causing the enemy to suffer heavy losses in all aspects, to complete our strategic objective, and at the same time to constantly be prepared to defeat the enemy in any situation.

Our compatriots in the South constantly raise a spirit of bravery, sacrifice, and willingness to "lead the way," are fighting stubbornly for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, and are setting a shining example for the compatriots of the entire nation. Under the enlightened leadership of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, the army and people of the heroic South will surely continuously attack, continuously rise, and deal the enemy even more violent blows.

Emulating their compatriots of the heroic South, the people of the North, under the able leadership of the Party and Chairman Ho, will surely make every effort to develop their advantages, overcome difficulties, promote production and combat, strive to strengthen the North in every aspect, protect the North against every plot and action of the American aggressors and their lackeys to violate the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam,

and fulfill the obligation of the great rear area to the great front line. While the American imperialists continue to invade the South, the South will continue to fight and the North will make every effort to fulfill its obligations to the brother South. Never has the brotherliness between the North and South been so profound as it is today. "Everything for the brother South" is a motive stimulating every citizen of the North, without regard to age or sex, to devote their entire strength to the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation on the great front line. Fully maintaining their adamant oath to their brotherly Southern compatriots, the army and people of the North are making increasing efforts in patriotic emulation, promoting the work of socialist construction, strengthening the economic and national defense potential of the North, elevating their vigilance, and preparing to fight and to smash every new enemy plot.

In order to well achieve the immediate mission in the North, we need to well achieve the following specific tasks:

1. Strengthen the national defense forces, well implement the construction of people's armed forces, elevate revolutionary vigilance, and be prepared to fight and smash every crooked enemy plot; gain operational experience, unceasingly raise technological and tactical standards; continue to well achieve the work of people's air defense, emphasize the maintenance of security and order, resist spies and raiders, and resist the distorted arguments and psychological warfare of the enemy.

2. Carry out well the communications and transportation work, swiftly repair the roads and bridges, strengthen the means of communications and transportation, assure safety, well organize labor, avoid waste and corruption, and assure through strategic routes of communications, at the same time making every effort to develop local communications and transportation in order to serve the production and lives of the local people.

3. Make every effort to complete and surpass the State 1968 plan and prepare well to achieve the State 1969 plan; promote all aspects of industrial production, agriculture, and basic construction, improve circulation and distribution, improve economics, production, and daily living management, and resolutely resist practices of corruption, smuggling, pilferage, and other corrupt social practices.

4. Actively assist the people in the provinces of former Region IV to restore their normal way of life and production and to resolve their urgent needs in food, clothing, housing, and medical treatment.

5. Intensify international activities and continue to contend for the support and assistance of the world's people with the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation of our people.

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The anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation of our people has won great victories. Our people are faced with extremely fine expectations. The opportunities are extremely favorable for us although violent challenges also await. Let our entire Party, army, and people bravely advance to win even greater victory.

Chairman Ho's appeal is resounding throughout the land. Let our entire Party, army, and people make every effort to achieve that sacred appeal. Let us strengthen our solidarity, raise our will to fight and win, level every difficulty and obstacle, overcome every challenge and sacrifice, and totally defeat the invading American aggressors.

Everything to defeat the invading American aggressors!

Everything for the brother South!

Long live peaceful, reunited, independent, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam!

Long live Chairman Ho!

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CSO:3520-D

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON BOMBING HALT

[Article; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 12-14]

Following is the full text of the statement issued today by the DRV Government regarding the unconditional cessation of U. S. bombardments on the entire territory of the DRV:

Over the past 14 years, in disregard of its pledge concerning the Geneva agreements on Vietnam, the United States has carried out an unceasing intervention and aggression against the southern part of our country in an attempt to turn it into a U. S. neocolony and military base and to prolong the partition of Vietnam.

Since the beginning of 1965, it has sent in a U. S. expeditionary corps and satellite troops to intensify the war of aggression in South Vietnam. At the same time, it has carried out air and naval bombardments against the DRV in the hope of retrieving its defeats, extricating itself from the quagmire in the south, and subduing the Vietnamese people.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the NLFV, our southern compatriots have fought with admirable heroism, repeatedly dealt heavy blows at the enemy, and recorded ever greater victories, especially since the general offensive and simultaneous uprisings of spring 1968, thus driving the U. S. imperialists deeply into a passive and defensive position and further shaking the puppet administration and army.

The people in North Vietnam have carried out an heroic fight against the war of destruction waged by the U. S. imperialists. The latter have thus failed to attain the objectives of this war, and have suffered very serious setbacks, losing over 3,200 modern aircraft. In the midst of war, the DRV has continued to grow up, its economic and military potentials have been unceasingly strengthened, and the bloc of national unity has become more solid than ever.

The fraternal socialist countries, the peace-loving peoples in the world, and the progressive people in the United States are standing on the side of justice and are resolutely supporting the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the U. S. imperialists, thus making them more and more isolated.

Confronted with an irretrievable situation in Vietnam and big difficulties arising from the Vietnam war, and under the pressure of world and American opinion, the U. S. Government has been compelled to declare a total cessation of air, naval, and artillery bombardments against the DRV.

The fact that the United States has had to stop unconditionally the bombing on the entire territory of the DRV, after piling up in 4 years monstrous crimes against the people in the north, and after blocking the Paris conversations for 5 months, constitutes a great victory for the Vietnamese people in both zones. It is also a great victory of the socialist camp, the national liberation movement, and the peace movement, and a great victory of the people throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

After the unconditional cessation of U. S. bombardments on the entire territory of the DRV, the DRV Government will discuss with the U. S. side other problems of concern to the two sides with a view to finding a political solution to the Vietnam problem.

In agreement with the Central Committee of the NFLSV, the DRV Government declares its readiness to participate in a conference comprising the representatives of the DRV, the representatives of the NFLSV, the representatives of the United States, and the representatives of the Saigon administration. The presence of the representatives of the Saigon administration at this conference does not mean that the DRV recognizes that administration.

The NFLSV is the organizer and leader of the South Vietnamese people in the struggle against U. S. aggression and for national salvation. It has liberated four-fifths of the South Vietnam territory with over 10 million inhabitants. It possesses mighty armed forces and enjoys great prestige at home and abroad. It is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, and it is competent to settle all problems concerning South Vietnam.

It is clear that the present Saigon administration is an instrument of the U. S. imperialist aggressors for carrying out neocolonialism in South Vietnam. It is pursuing a policy which runs counter to all legitimate aspirations of the South Vietnamese people. It represents nobody.

The stand of the Vietnamese people on a settlement of the Vietnam problem is the four points of the DRV Government and the political program

of the NFLSV. That is a stand for independence and peace consistent with the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam. The DRV Government and the Vietnamese people firmly demand that the United States stop the war of aggression in Vietnam and give up for good all encroachments on the sovereignty and security of the DRV. They firmly demand that the United States withdraw all U. S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, liquidate all U. S. military bases there, and let the South Vietnamese people settle by themselves their own affairs in accordance with the NFLSV political program, without any foreign interference.

To reach a correct political settlement of the Vietnam problem, the U. S. government should give up all schemes of intervention and aggression against Vietnam, and respect the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights. So long as the United States pursues its aggression against Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will fight on till total victory.

The DRV Government warmly commends the compatriots throughout the country who, united as one man, have fought with boundless heroism and recorded glorious victories. The fact that the United States has had to unconditionally stop the bombing of the entire territory of the DRV constitutes a big victory, but it is only an initial victory in our entire people's struggle against U. S. aggression for national salvation. The heavier the U. S. imperialists' defeats, the greater their cruelty and perfidy. They are still threatening North Vietnam, intensifying their aggression against South Vietnam, and daily committing new crimes against our southern countrymen.

All the Vietnamese people are resolved to strengthen their unity, to heighten their vigilance, to overcome all hardships and sacrifices, to fight and to defeat the enemy in response to the appeal of President Ho Chi Minh and that of the Central Committee of the NFLSV with a view to liberating the south, defending the north, advancing toward the peaceful reunification of the country, and contributing to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world. Let the armed forces and people of North Vietnam develop their glorious fighting tradition, stand ready to smash all schemes of the U. S. imperialists against the north, and make every effort to fulfill the obligations of the great rear area to the great front, thus making the north worthy of its role as the revolutionary base of the entire country!

Let our heroic South Vietnamese countrymen enhance their position of victory and strength in the period of general offensive and uprising, level all difficulties and obstacles, and resolutely fight to win total victory, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral, and prosperous South Vietnam, and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The DRV Government expresses its deep gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries, the peace-and justice-loving governments and peoples, the progressive people in the United States and the democratic organizations in the world for having constantly supported and assisted the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U. S. aggression for national salvation.

The DRV Government calls on brothers and friends all over the five continents to increase their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people till total victory and to wage a resolute struggle to demand that the United States stop its aggression against Vietnam, give up for good all encroachments on the sovereignty and security of the DRV, withdraw all U. S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, liquidate all U. S. military bases there, and let the South Vietnamese people settle by themselves their own affairs in accordance with the political program of the NLFV, without any foreign interference.

The Vietnamese people will surely be victorious! The U. S. imperialist aggressors will inevitably be defeated! Long live peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam!

CSO: 3520-D

BOMBING HALT BRINGS RESTATEMENT OF FRONT POSITION

[Article; "The Announcement of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam on a Political Settlement for the South Vietnamese Problem"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 15-18]

For the past 14 years, in the hope of realizing their scheme to transform South Vietnam into a new-style colony and military base for the United States, the U.S. imperialists have implemented the most barbarous aggressive policy in history against the Vietnamese people and have violently trampled upon the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized in the 1954 Geneva Accords.

The U.S. imperialists erected in South Vietnam an extremely barbarous lackey government and used steel and fire in the hope of compelling the people of South Vietnam to accept their yoke of rule.

But the people of South Vietnam, united one million as one, valiantly rose up and fiercely and steadfastly struggled against the country-robbing troops and the country-selling clique. Under the proud banner of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSVN) and with the wholehearted and unreserved assistance of the compatriots of the North and the resolute and powerful sympathy and support of friendly governments and peoples throughout the world, the sacred resistance war of the people of South Vietnam has continued to win increasingly greater victories.

In the hope of averting complete collapse, the U.S. imperialists rushed in U.S. expeditionary troops to directly invade South Vietnam and also unleashed a war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), piling up barbarous crimes in both parts of Vietnam.

But, no barbarous power could save the American aggressors and their lackeys from pitiful defeat!

The North's army and people have fought extremely heroically, shot down more than 3,200 U.S. planes, defeated the American war of destruction, and fulfilled the duty of the great rear area to the great front line.

The South's army and people have defeated every U.S. plan to intensify the aggressive war, and, since the beginning of spring this year, have conducted constant attacks and simultaneous uprisings, inflicting lightning blows on the Americans and lackeys right in their nests, winning great and unprecedented victories in every field, changing the situation of the war, and driving the Americans and lackeys deeper and deeper into a defensive position and into a position of irreversible collapse.

Confronted by the valiant and stubborn struggle and the extremely significant victories in every field of the army and people throughout our country and confronted by the powerful demands of the people of the world, including progressive people in the United States, the American government was forced to accept and implement an unconditional end to the bombing and attacks against the entire territory of the DRV. This was an extremely great victory for the people of our entire country and for peace-loving people throughout the world.

However, the U.S. imperialists have not yet forsaken their savage and aggressive designs against Vietnam. They are still stubbornly intensifying the war in South Vietnam and clinging to the puppet and lackey government in the hope of maintaining their neocolonialist yoke of rule in South Vietnam and dividing our country for a long time. They are still stubbornly maintaining actions which violate the sovereignty and security of the DRV. They still demand that our people pay a price for their ending of the war of destruction in the North.

The people of the South and the NFLSVN resolutely demand that the United States permanently abandon all actions which violate the sovereignty and security of the DRV, end the aggressive war in South Vietnam, carry out every pledge

of the United States at the 1954 Geneva Conference on Vietnam, and respect the inviolatable national right of the people of South Vietnam.

The people of South Vietnam desire peace very earnestly but it must be peace in independence and freedom. Expressing this aspiration and determination, the NFLSVN, in its political program, formally announced its position concerning a political settlement of the South Vietnamese problem as follows:

1. South Vietnam is determined to struggle to attain its sacred rights: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, and prosperity and to move forward to peace and the unification of the fatherland.

2. The U.S. imperialists must end the aggressive war in Vietnam, withdraw all American and satellite troops and all of their war facilities from South Vietnam, and dismantle U.S. military bases in South Vietnam.

3. The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be resolved by the people of South Vietnam themselves in accordance with the political program of the NFLSVN without foreign interference. Establish a broad national and democratic coalition government; organize free elections in South Vietnam.

4. The matter of the unification of Vietnam will be resolved gradually by the Vietnamese people in both parts of the country through peaceful measures based on discussions and agreement between the two parts and without foreign interference.

5. South Vietnam will implement a peaceful and neutral foreign policy and will have no military alliance with a foreign country under any form; it will establish friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles on peaceful coexistence. It will establish good neighborly relations with the Kingdom of Cambodia based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity of Cambodia within the existing borders and with Laos based on respect for the 1962 Geneva Accords on Laos.

The U.S. imperialists are the aggressor in South Vietnam. The NFLSVN is the organizer and leader of the South Vietnamese people in the resistance war against the U.S. aggressors and in the progress from one victory to another. The front is building and developing the revolutionary government of the South Vietnamese people. The governments of many countries and peoples in the world have recognized

the NFLSVN and given large support and assistance to it. The NFLSVN is the genuine representative of the legitimate aspirations of the people of the South and is fully qualified to resolve the problems related to South Vietnam.

The NFLSVN affirms its agreement with and complete support for the four point position of the Government of the DRV. That position expresses the aspirations and will of the people of our entire country and is the correct basis for resolving the Vietnamese problem.

Under the circumstances wherein the United States has unconditionally ended the bombing and attacks against North Vietnam, the NFLSVN resolutely supports the position of the Government of the DRV set forth in the 2 November 1968 announcement and designed to find a political solution for the Vietnamese question. After holding discussions and reaching agreement with the Central Committee of the Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces of Vietnam, the NFLSVN agreed to attend a four-sided conference composed of the DRV, the NFLSVN, the United States, and the Saigon government. At that conference, the representatives of the NFLSVN will be the voice of the South Vietnamese people, the voice of the righteous cause.

The present Saigon government is only a gang of country-sellers serving as stooges for the American aggressors and runs counter to the legitimate aspirations of all the people of South Vietnam. It is resolutely opposed by our people and held in contempt by progressive people throughout the world. It does not represent anyone at all! The presence of representatives of the Saigon government at the aforementioned conference does not mean that the NFLSVN recognizes that government.

It is clear that the United States has lost but it has not yet abandoned its barbarous and aggressive designs against Vietnam. The resistance war of the Vietnamese people against the United States will become increasingly arduous the closer it comes to victory. In warm response to the sacred appeal of Chairman Ho on 3 November 1968, all of the compatriots and fighters of the South Vietnamese Liberation Armed Forces will surely elevate their determination to steadfastly fight until final victory and "as long as there is one aggressor in our country we must continue to fight and clear him out." They will surely hoist the flag of victory high, valiantly and powerfully dash forward, develop the spirit of continuous attack and continuous uprising, defeat the aggressive war of the United States, overthrow the gang of Vietnamese traitors

and country-sellers, return the entire government to the hands of the people, and proudly complete the sacred duty to liberate the South, protect the North, move forward to peace and national unification, and contribute to the maintenance of peace in Asia and in the world!

The soldiers in the puppet army and the employees of the puppet governmental apparatus will surely promptly and clearly recognize the situation and return to the fatherland and to the people to struggle to save the nation and to save their families, to struggle to save themselves, and to combat the U.S. aggressors and the lackeys! The National Liberation Front and the compatriots are ready to receive them.

The Central Committee of the NFLSVN appeals to governments, organizations, democratic personages, and progressive people throughout the world, including progressive people in the United States, to powerfully support the correct position of the NFLSVN and to render more active assistance to the resistance war of the South Vietnamese people against the United States for national salvation until total victory is attained.

South Vietnam certainly will be liberated!

The fight of the Vietnamese people against the United States for national salvation certainly will win! South Vietnam, 3 November 1968.

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CSO: 3520-D

HANOI HIGH COMMAND ISSUES POST-BOMBING COMMUNIQUE

[Communique; "Communique from the High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No. 11, November 1968, pp 19-24]

More than four years ago, in the hope of averting the danger of defeat in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists, in addition to intensifying the aggressive war in the South, foolishly and madly unleashed a war of destruction against the northern part of our country.

In carrying out this strategic scheme, the U.S. imperialists mobilized a very large air and naval force, employed every kind of modern equipment and technology, and used every cruel tactic to attack all areas of the northern part of our country continuously night and day.

The U.S. imperialists have used a large air force comprising thousands of modern planes in the Vietnamese theater. For attacks against the North, they used more than 40 types of planes ranging from the F.105 and F.4 to the newest types of jet planes such as the F.11A and the B.52 strategic bombers. Since April 1968, just in the provinces of Nghe An, Ha Tinh, and Quang Binh and the Vinh Linh area, they have made approximately 10,000 flights per month for attack purposes.

As for the navy, the U.S. imperialists have employed the entire 7th Fleet, the largest American fleet, reinforced with many additional warships from other fleets; they mobilized almost all of their aircraft carriers to take turns operating.

For the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism, our army and people have bravely stood up, one million as one, and waged a broad and large and miraculous people's war. Our people have valiantly fought, been shrewd and creative, surmounted every difficulty and adversity, defeated every escalation, scheme, and tactic of the enemy, and defeated the war of destruction waged by the aggressive U.S. imperialists.

In attacking the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), the U.S. imperialists committed extremely serious and cruel war crimes:

--they brazenly trampled upon every international law and invaded a socialist country, an independent and sovereign country.

--they brazenly used every barbarous tactic and every weapon including fragmentation bombs, napalm bombs, phosphorus bombs, and poisonous chemicals to murder our compatriots and they have conducted random attacks against a very large number of schools, hospitals, churches, pagodas, dikes, and dams.

The U.S. imperialists have poured down on the northern part of our country nearly one million tons of bombs, much more than the United States used during the three-year war in Korea and many times the number of bombs which the United States dropped in Japan during the Second World War.

The crimes of the U.S. imperialists against our people have far exceeded even the cruelty of the Hitler Fascists. Our people and progressive mankind can never forget these barbarous crimes of the U.S. imperialists. History will forever condemn them.

The more cruel the U.S. imperialists have become, the more the army and people in the two parts of our country have grown to hate and resent them and the more they have united as one and stood shoulder to shoulder in determination to defeat them.

In waging the war of destruction against the North, the U.S. imperialists thought that they could intimidate and shake the determination of our people to fight the United States and save the nation; they thought they could sabotage socialist construction in the North; they thought they could block the active support of the people of the North for their blood-sealed compatriots in the South; and they thought that they could consolidate the increasingly collapsing morale of the puppet army and the puppet government.

But the realities have been completely contrary to the black concept of the U.S. imperialists. All of their basic strategic goals have been smashed. The more they attacked the North the closer the blood-sealed relationship between the North and the South became. The army and people of both parts of our country have maintained intact their iron-like vow: "When the South calls the North answers and when the North calls the South answers. For every blow which the U.S. invaders strike against the North the army and people of the South are determined to repay five or ten blows." The result is that the U.S. imperialists have failed miserably in both the South and the North.

In the South, despite the fact that the U.S. imperialists brought the limited war of aggression to its zenith and increased American, puppet, and satellite troops to 1,200,000 men, our army and people firmly maintained and developed their attack posture, continually defeated the strategic counteroffensives of the enemy, and drove them into a defensive and passive position.

At the beginning of spring this year, our army and people, in the spirit of dashing forward under the impetus of victory, moved ahead to the general offensive and simultaneous uprising and won unprecedentedly great and all-encompassing victory.

In just eight months, our army and people attacked scores of large and small cities, including the cities of Saigon, Hue, and Danang and liberated many additional vast areas of the countryside and large numbers of additional people; they killed, wounded, or captured more than half a million of the enemy, including nearly 180,000 American and satellite troops; they shot down and destroyed on the ground 5,000 planes; they destroyed more than 10,000 military vehicles including more than 6,000 tanks and armored vehicles.

This historic victory inaugurated a new war situation extremely advantageous for us and extremely disadvantageous for the enemy.

Our position is becoming increasingly more stable. Our strength is becoming increasingly more powerful.

The strategic deployment of the enemy has been overturned. The enemy is sinking deeper and deeper into a defensive and passive position and into a position of encirclement and attack in all theaters. Enemy forces have suffered heavy losses and enemy morale is increasingly

faltering. It is already clear that the U.S. imperialists have lost.

In the North, our army and people have won very great victories. As of 1 November 1968, 3,243 U.S. planes had been shot down and thousands of pilots had been killed and some had been captured. Our army and people have on 143 occasions sunk or damaged enemy warships and commando vessels.

Despite the fierce war, the North has both fought and built and grown incessantly. Socialist construction has been maintained and expanded. The economic potential has been strengthened.

The forces of the national defense have developed by leaps and bounds.

Communications and transportation have been maintained and have linked the rear area to the front line.

Order and security have been guaranteed. Civilian life has been kept steady.

The North is in better and better shape for protecting itself successfully and for fulfilling its historic role as the great revolutionary base of the entire country and the great rear area of the great front line, the heroic South.

The victory of our army and people in defeating the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction has a very great and important strategic significance.

First, in defeating the U.S. war of destruction, we smashed one of their strategic schemes, defeated a part of their aggressive war against our country, and dealt a heavy blow to their aggressive will. This is the common military achievement of the army and people throughout our country and a victory for the combat solidarity between the North and the South. With the tradition and the united power of a brave Vietnamese people, we defeated the war of destruction of the U.S. imperialists, we have been and are now winning a great victory in the South, and we certainly will completely defeat the aggressive U.S. imperialists. Secondly, in defeating the war of destruction, we defeated a new form of war among the aggressive wars of the U.S. imperialists. By fully understanding and successfully implementing the political and military line of our party, we were able to fully develop the consolidated power and great efficacy of people's war and to defeat an important air and naval force of the powerful

ringleader U.S. imperialists. At a time when more than 1,200,000 U.S., puppet, and satellite troops are suffering a heavy defeat in the southern theater, the so-called American air supremacy has been buried in the black sludge of the North. This fact proves the invincible power of people's war, proves the pitiful bankruptcy of the outmoded military science of imperialism, and proves that our people have enough strength to defeat any type of aggressive war waged by any imperialist against our country.

Thirdly, the continuous and great victories of the army and people of both parts of our country have given to our people increasing confidence and determination to fight until final victory is reached; they have made our brothers and friends on all five continents enthusiastic and happy and they have terrified the enemy. The constant and heavy defeats of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam have had a serious effect on the political and economic situation of the United States and had a harmful effect on its position in the world.

The aforementioned victories are a result of:

--the extremely correct and creative political and military line and war guidance of our party, headed by Chairman Ho.

--our extremely beautiful and sturdy socialist system.

--the unshakable iron-like will and determination to fight and to win and solidarity of our army and people.

--the encouragement and dedicated assistance from socialist countries and from friends on all five continents.

On this occasion, the High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam warmly praises and commends the accomplishments of the people's armed forces in constantly building up a powerful and large force, in setting many records and scoring resounding military achievements, and in imparting additional glory to the character and tradition: Loyal to the party and faithful to the people, complete every task, surmount every difficulty, and vanquish every enemy.

All of the air defense forces among all three types of troops from militia units to anti-aircraft artillery, missile, airplane, and radar units have harmoniously cooperated, fought in an extremely courageous and shrewd manner, created a thick net of fire, constantly won victory over the enemy in every situation, and firmly protected the skies and sea of the northern part of our country.

The valiant and steadfast anti-aircraft artillery troops have developed the spirit of "looking directly at the enemy and firing," have become increasingly proficient the more they have fought, and have lived up to their role of being a key force in fighting the enemy's war of destruction.

The missile forces have matured rapidly and have shrewdly, creatively, and valiantly defeated all of the enemy's tactical and strategic aircraft.

The young but valiant, brave, and shrewd air force has developed to a high degree the technical and equipment power available to it, flexibly and creatively utilized it, and won victories whenever they took off.

The radar troops have constantly raised their technical level and heroically, skillfully, and effectively served the combat task.

The engineering troops, the military transportation troops, the communications and transportation forces, and the assault youth forces have steadfastly fought night and day, set records on all of the roads of the fatherland, maintained the communications and transportation arteries, linked the rear area with the front line, linked the various regions of the country, linked our country with fraternal countries, and responded to combat, production, and civilian life needs.

The naval forces have fought in an extremely brave manner and actively contributed to the protection of the coastal area and skies of the fatherland; they have dealt fitting blows to enemy warships and planes.

The artillery troops have developed the tradition of "striking skillfully and hitting on target while standing with feet of iron and shoulders of steel;" they have inflicted lightning blows of punishment on enemy warships and artillery troops.

The signal troops have constantly and bravely assured passable communications during the fierce fighting.

The infantry units have constantly elevated their fighting power, displayed incomparable valor, emulated to score achievements, and successfully completed every task.

The local forces, the armed people's public security forces, and the public security forces have closely collaborated with the main force troops and the militia and self-defense

forces, scored outstanding achievements, shot down U.S. planes, captured pilots, punished spies and commandos, and firmly maintained order and security. The militia and self-defense forces, old and young, male and female, non-Catholic and Catholic, from the delta area and from the mountain area, have been courageous and skillful; have expertly employed many types of weapons from rifles and machine guns to anti-aircraft artillery and cannon; have created an effective and ubiquitous fire net; have scored many resounding military achievements; have shot down many U.S. planes; have captured many pilots; have sunk U.S. warships; have effectively protected security in the local areas; and have also been the shock forces in communications and transportation activities and in production development work.

All the branches of service, agencies, and units have served the fighting bravely, have actively worked, have overcome every difficulty, have constantly raised their level in every field, and have efficiently guaranteed the fighting.

The High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam genuinely thanks and warmly commends the compatriots and cadre from all localities, nationalities, and religions, and the cadre and staff members of the branches, agencies, and groups for their solidarity and assistance and for wholeheartedly and unreservedly working with the combat troops to develop their own armed forces; for having steadfastly and courageously surmounted every challenge and difficulty; for having displayed a spirit of unlimited sacrifice; and for having strived to serve the front line and to make the great rear area strong in every respect.

--the working class upheld its vanguard role and displayed creative abilities; constantly maintained and developed production; and valiantly and steadfastly fought.

The collectivized peasant class has bravely overcome natural calamity and enemy-caused disaster; produced effectively; fought skillfully against the invaders; and guaranteed manpower and materiel for the front line.

--the corps of revolutionary intellectuals have contributed their strength and talent and have pushed science, technology, culture, education, public health, and so forth into the service of the fighting, production, and civilian life.

--the noisy "three readiness" movement among young people and the seething "three responsibilities" movement

among women have manifested the ardent patriotism and the brave character of the Ho Chi Minh generation of youth and of Vietnamese women and have developed an inexhaustible power for protecting and building up a strong and stable rear area and for actively assisting and supporting the front line.

The High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam warmly praises the various localities from the mountain area to the delta and cities and from the border areas to the islands for having contributed their share to the fight of our people against the United States for national salvation.

--Military Region 4 has steadfastly and resiliently fought, won splendid victories, and lived up to its role as the front line of the socialist North and as the direct rear area of the great and heroic front line.

--the iron-like Vinh Linh and the heroic Con Co Island have firmly maintained the forward positions of the North.

The valiant and steadfast Quang Binh has won brilliant military victories, fought skillfully, produced expertly, effectively served the front line, and led all provinces in the number of U.S. planes shot down.

--Ha Tinh has made extraordinary efforts in production and combat, courageously overcome every difficulty and hardship and scored many military achievements.

--the brave Nghe An and the City of Vinh which is aglow with military achievements have fought skillfully and scored many outstanding achievements in serving the front line.

Thanh Hoa, Ham Rong, and Nam Ngan have bravely and steadfastly fought, maintained communications and transportation arteries, linked the rear area to the front line, and contributed much manpower and materiel to the fight against the United States for national salvation.

--the heroic mining area of Quang Ninh has won victories right from the first engagement and won one victory after another.

--Haiphong, the loyal and brave and determined-to-win port city, has won outstanding victories and become more expert with each engagement.

--Hanoi has fought valiantly, collaborated closely, inflicted fierce blows on the enemy, scored many resounding military achievements, and lived up to its role as the heroic capital of the heroic country.

--the areas of Viet Bac and Tay Bac, the delta and mountain provinces, and the islands, have continuously fought and won, have intensified production, have served the front line, and have made enormous contributions to the general victory of our army and people.

On this occasion, the High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam sends its warmest congratulations to the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the compatriots of the heroic South. Under the proud flag of the National Liberation Front and with an earth-shaking zeal, our troops and compatriots in the South are intensifying the general offensive and uprising and are resolutely moving forward to completely defeat the aggressive American invaders.

The High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam is genuinely grateful for the extremely invaluable and great assistance from fraternal socialist countries and genuinely grateful for the enormous sympathy and support of progressive people throughout the world including American people for the fight of our people against the United States for national salvation.

The revolutionary cause of our people has won extremely great victories. Our people have beautiful prospects, an extremely proud future, and extremely advantageous opportunities; at the same time, they are facing extremely severe challenges on the road to final victory.

The U.S. imperialists have failed heavily in both parts of our country and their aggressive will has been shaken. But they are essentially very stubborn and they have not given up their aggressive design against our country. They are continuing their aggressive war in the South and every day commit innumerable savage crimes against our compatriots. They still have many black schemes and many pernicious and cunning tactics for sabotaging the northern part of our country. Our army and people must resolutely carry out the words of Chairman Ho: "The sacred task of all our people at this time is to elevate the spirit of determination to fight and to win and the determination to liberate the South, protect the North, and move forward to peace and national reunification."

"As long as there is one aggressor in our country we must continue to fight and clear him out."

The task of our army is extremely great and the function of our army is to fight the invaders. It is the responsibility of our army to defeat the enemy and to protect the fatherland and secure its independence and freedom.

The High Command of the People's Army of Vietnam appeals to all cadre and fighters:

To display the will to fight and the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, to develop their fighting power in every respect, to surmount every difficulty and obstacle, to overcome every sacrifice and challenge, to be steadfast and shrewd and courageous and creative, and to strive to complete every task which the party and people assign in an outstanding manner.

Forward! Total victory is surely ours!

Honor Role of Achievements

(The number of U.S. planes shot down
between 5 August 1964 and 1 November 1968)

Quang Binh	569
Nghe An	434
Thanh Hoa	274
Hanoi	258
Vinh Linh	235
Ha Tinh	221
Haiphong	215
Quang Ninh	169
Ha Bac	119
Nam Ha	85
Vinh Phu	85
Yen Bai	83
Lang Son	66
Son La	63
Ninh Binh	61
Hai Hung	60
Bac Thai	59
Ha Tay	53
Foa Binh	36
Thai Binh	28
Bach Long Vu	23
Tuyen Quang	16
Nghia Lo	15
Lai Chau	14
Lao Cai	2

Total: 3,243

5 November 1968.

PURPOSES, ADVANTAGES OF DECENTRALIZATION NOTED

[Article; "Properly Decentralize Economic Management in Order to Vigorously Develop the Local Economy"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No. 11, November 1968, pp 25-30, 65]

Economic management is a basic function and an extremely important duty of the people's democratic state which, in essence, is the proletarian dictatorial state led by our party. In order for our socialist economy to develop vigorously and constantly we must regularly devote attention to improving and strengthening economic management activities.

Improving and strengthening economic management is an activity which encompasses a vast area and many facets; economic management decentralization is one very important and urgent facet. Decentralizing economic management means defining the function, responsibility, task, and power of economic management for the various echelons within the state apparatus in a manner consistent with the structure of the national economy and with the economic position of each echelon. We must carry out economic management decentralization in the most rational manner in keeping with the level of development of the production forces and the maturity of the various localities and the requirements of the revolutionary task during each period in order to make the national economy develop vigorously, harmoniously, and with equilibrium.

Our socialist economy at the present time is growing along the economic development path of our party. The development of agriculture, industry, and other branches of the economy in recent years and the arrangement of the economic management system of our state have inevitably led to the formation of two economic sectors: the central economy and the local economy.

From the standpoint of the economic structure, the relationship between the central economy and the local economy is, in essence, a relationship between heavy industry on one side and agriculture and light industry on the other. In this relationship, the central economy plays the steering role, governs the entire national economy, and makes possible the development of the local economy. The local economy is an integral part of the unified national economy; it is controlled and assisted by the central economy; it has the obligation to contribute to the general prosperity and the general needs of the entire country. To acquire a firm understanding of local construction and development is, in essence, to create an increasingly firmer foundation for carrying out socialist industrialization.

The simultaneous development of the central economy and the local economy is an inevitable development consistent with the special characteristics and the law of development of the northern part of our country in advancing to socialism without going through the stage of capitalism. At the same time, it is a development in keeping with the special features and laws of people's war, guaranteeing victory for the present fight against the United States for national salvation and for the continuation of socialist construction. To fully understand the central economy and to develop its increasingly larger role vis-a-vis the local economy while also developing the local economy it is necessary to thoroughly understand the policy of "giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry while simultaneously striving to develop agriculture and light industry."

The vigorous development of the local economy and the accompanying development of the central economy is the best way to effect an initial balance between industry and agriculture; to gradually achieve a new social division of labor and tighten the relationship between the countryside and the urban areas; to create an important source of accumulation for socialist industrialization; to correctly resolve the balance between production and consumption in each locality, contributing to the general balance of the entire country; and to make the national economy develop in a vigorous and diversified manner.

At present, the local economy, in keeping with the individual province and city units in the northern part of our country, is on a springboard of development and has a very large latent capability. The urgent requirements of the fight against the United States for national salvation during the new phase and the requirements for moving ahead with socialist construction are creating an urgent task of intensifying local

economic construction and development. The central economic branches at this time must also make vigorous forward strides and orientate themselves toward assisting local economic development. The aforementioned situation makes it imperative that we urgently pursue decentralization of economic management to assure the vigorous and stable development of the national economy.

Decentralization of economic management is a management principle and art of the socialist economy of our state. The above arrangement of the structure of the national economy and the fact that economic management is delving with increasing depth into the technological revolution and the social division of labor make it imperative that we arrange production in a rational way by branches and by regions. Branch management is designed to firmly maintain the unified character of the socialist economy throughout the country and to assure increasing economic and technical specialization; therefore, branch management will become increasingly important. Regional management is designed to achieve the best coordination among the various branches in each region in order to develop the natural resources and utilize manpower, materials, and capital in each locality in the most economically successful manner. Decentralization of economic management by province and city units is the present expression of the principle of regional management. Branch management and regional management (i.e., management decentralization) complement and supplement one another in a unified economic management system of the state; this is the management form suited to the level of development of the production forces and to the requirements for local economic development and compatible with the level of economic management and the requirements of our state for upgrading management capabilities.

The correct resolution of the relationship between the economic structure and decentralization of economic management is of very great importance to the development of the economy and to the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorial state. Because they clearly understood this, our party and state early set forth a program of decentralizing economic management and have regularly looked after it. However, because various branches and localities have not thoroughly understood the aforementioned program, there has been a lack of urgency in the implementation of management decentralization and this has been an obstacle to strengthening the economic management of the state and to the development of the local economy. In order to overcome this situation, we must rapidly and vigorously promote the decentralization of economic management, especially a comprehensive and basic decentralization between central and the provinces and cities.

The decentralization of economic management between central and the localities is designed, on one hand, to strengthen the centralized leadership and unified management of central and, on the other hand, to enlarge the mastery of the localities and develop their creativity and initiative in order to exploit and utilize all of their latent capabilities, promptly respond to the requirement of developing the local economy and strengthening economic potential for the purpose of defeating the American aggressors, and respond to the long range requirements of socialist construction in our country. This is the correct expression of the principle of democratic centralism in organizing and managing our state economy on the basis of a rational definition of the structure of the economy and of the economic position of the localities.

The centralized system in economic management is the product of the system of socialist ownership, particularly of socialist large industry. To forsake the centralized system in economic management would run counter to the character of socialism. Lenin said: "Socialist construction is, in essence, the development of a centralized economy, of an economy under a unified central leadership." (1) Our socialist economy is increasingly developing and, therefore, the leadership and management of the economy by the party and state will become increasingly more concentrated. Decentralizing economic management is not at variance with the effort to strengthen the centralization of economic management. On the contrary, it is designed to strengthen centralized management, and, consequently, it is increasingly imperative to intensify the decentralization of management. The reason for this is that in the present circumstances the only way to achieve a system of increasing centralization is to vigorously develop the local economy. The decentralization of local economic management is designed to create favorable conditions in each locality for developing its own economy; it also makes it imperative that the localities participate in the most positive and active way in the management of the national economy and make increasingly larger contributions to the general economic development of the entire country. By operating in this way central will also acquire the capability to concentrate appropriate forces on building and managing the central economy; it also makes it possible to develop the centralized leadership role of central over the entire national economy. Thus, by expanding democracy, we strengthen centralization--a really powerful and sound system of centralization. Lenin said: "A centralized system, understood according to the real meaning of democracy, means the ability (for the first time in history) to develop in complete freedom not only the special characteristics of the locality but also all of the ideas of the locality and all of

the different paths, methods, and measures for attaining the common goals." (2) Conversely, if you have a bureaucratic and narrow kind of centralized management it will seem to be highly concentrated but it will really be scattered and will limit the initiative and creativity of the localities. "A forced and rigid structuring according to a single style from top to bottom is not in any way similar to the system of democratic and socialist centralism. The unity in basic, fundamental, and essential matters is not only not harmed but is, instead, guaranteed by the diversity in the detail and in the special characteristics of the localities, in the method of posing problems, and in the measures of carrying out the work..." (3) Thus, decentralization of management is an indispensable part of centralized managerial leadership.

Strengthening centralized leadership means that central unifies its leadership and management over the entire national economy and maintains a firm grasp of the basic unity of the economy on the national scale and guarantees its development in a manner consistent with the general line, concepts, and policies of the party and state. Central exercises control over the most crucial matters, the most essential economic installations, and the most decisive activities which have the effect of controlling the entire national economy. To operate in this way is, in essence, to strengthen the centralized leadership and unified management of central.

In strengthening the centralized leadership and unified management of central we must boldly decentralize economic management to the localities. In its own economic position, each province and city is a planning unit for the development of the national economy, an agricultural and industrial production unit, a budgetary unit, a market unit, and a rear services unit. Therefore, the provincial and city echelons must be echelons for leading and managing the entire local economy, all-embracing management echelons under the leadership of central. Decentralizing economic management makes it possible for the province and city echelons to correctly achieve their respective positions and functions. In decentralizing economic management to the provinces and cities central gives powers, responsibilities, and obligations along with material means and cadre to the provinces and cities; it also appropriately provides for the interests of the provinces and cities so that they can fully develop their master role and develop their initiative and creativity to the maximum extent with a view to mobilizing all of the rich latent capabilities of the local areas in every field in order to vigorously develop the local economy and provide the most effective management over the local economy. The realization of their master right means

that the province and city echelons must exercise mastery over the formulation of plans for local economic development, properly manage the various branches of agricultural and industrial production and the circulation and distribution branches in the local area, and properly manage finances, materials, goods, labor power, science and technology, organization, and cadre in the local area with a view to increasing labor productivity, developing production, creating increasingly greater wealth, bringing a rich and beautiful life to the people of the local area, and making an increasingly larger contribution to the overall task of the entire country.

Decentralizing economic management and causing the locality to fully achieve its mastery does not mean reducing the responsibilities of the locality to the central economy; even less does it mean transforming each locality into an autonomous economic unit divorced from the general economy and from the centralized leadership and unified management of central. Mastery of the local economy is mastery based on the socialist production relationship within the framework of the organizational system of the state and under the centralized leadership and unified management of central; it means managing the entire local economy on behalf of central in order to discharge the responsibilities to the local population in the best way and also to discharge the obligation to central and to the overall economy of the entire country in the best way. This mastery requires that each locality develop its own responsibility to a high degree and overcome the idea of relying on central; moreover, each locality must prevent and overcome every manifestation of liberalism and regionalism and parochialism. Decentralizing economic management to the localities does not mean reducing the responsibility of the economic branches at central to the various localities. On the contrary, it makes it imperative and also makes it possible for the economic branches at central to improve and upgrade their management capability and to strengthen their supervision over and assistance to local economic development.

The aforementioned decentralization of economic management and rational definition of the powers and functions of the various echelons in a manner consistent with the level of development and the distribution of production forces and in a manner consistent with the direction of development of the national economic structure at the present time will have a powerful effect on upgrading the economic management capability of the state from top to bottom. This will create very fundamental conditions for vigorously developing the local economy

and the central economy and for making the entire national economy develop in a balanced, vigorous, and stable manner.

The decentralization of economic management is a very important problem but it itself is not the goal. The goal of the decentralization of economic management is essentially and primarily to bring about the vigorous development of the local economy. Decentralization of economic management by itself does not immediately create wealth but the only way to enable economic construction and development is to properly carry out the decentralization of management. Therefore, in carrying out the decentralization of economic management, we must have a thorough knowledge of the economic development line of the party and a firm understanding of the special features of the locality in regard to natural resources and labor power in order to formulate a long range plan for local economic development and then determine the immediate steps and struggle goals of the locality. Unless we have a firm understanding of the contents of economic development the decentralization of economic management will lose all meaning and will merely be a collection of drab rules concerning a purely administrative organization. The requirements of local economic development and of the decentralization of economic management make it imperative for the province and city echelons to improve the level of their economic management; they must not only know how to formulate plans but must also know how to organize production and business operations in the most rational and thrifty manner in order to attain high labor productivity and the maximum economic and political effects. Unless we build a socialist method of business management and overcome the habit of administrativist management and the "supply" system we will be unable to properly build up and manage the local economy; as a consequence, the decentralization of economic management will not be able to exert its effect either. In order to fully understand the party line on economic development and to fully understand socialist management methods in local economic development, the province and city echelons must strive to study and practice and must rapidly upgrade their level and capability of economic leadership and management. At the same time, they must streamline the economic management apparatus to make it simple, clear and highly effective. These are practical ways the locality can create for itself sufficient ability to exercise control over local economic construction and development.

In order to effectively realize the decentralization of economic management and accelerate local economic development there must be a revolutionary change in many ways: in outlook and ideas, in the management and organization of the

economy, and in the operational style. This is an arduous struggle designed to overcome the vestiges and influences of the production methods of the old society such as the way of thinking and the outlook of the small producer; inferiority concerning economic management, culture, science, and technology; the handicraft method of operation and other backward habits. Moreover, in the course of decentralizing and improving economic management, new elements will appear and new economic forces will be born and will develop. Because of this scale and role of economic management decentralization it is a complicated process. Thus, the realization of economic management decentralization requires concentrated, all-encompassing, urgent, and constant leadership and supervision from the party committees at all echelons with direct control exercise by key leadership and managerial comrades in the various branches and localities. Lax, loose, and relaxed methods of leadership cannot return good results.

In supervising the decentralization of economic management we must give very serious attention to nourishing and elevating ideological understanding and to struggling to overcome erroneous viewpoints and tendencies. The process of achieving management decentralization is a process of struggling to overcome simplistic and superficial viewpoints and outlooks such as seeing management decentralization purely as an application of simple administrative rules and as an exchange of some enterprises between central and the localities without clearly understanding the importance and the objective of economic management decentralization. Experience demonstrates that unless we firmly understand the party line on economic development, the position and requirement for local economic development, the requirements for improving and strengthening economic management, and the principal of democratic centralism in economic management we will be unable to properly carry out the work of decentralizing economic management. In order to elevate the understanding of economic management decentralization and assure the advantageous decentralization of economic management we must struggle to overcome tendencies toward bureaucratic centralization, conservative and parochial ideas, failure to boldly carry out decentralization of management or decentralizing and then giving a blank check to the locality or causing difficulties for it. Moreover, it is also necessary to prevent and overcome regionalism, liberalism, and lack of focus.

In the process of decentralizing economic management we must, on the one hand, fully understand problems related to basic concepts and principles and, on the other hand, intensively and effectively resolve specific problems concerning economics, management, and organization in keeping with the special characteristics of the situation in each branch and each locality, not

following any mechanical form. The decentralization of management between the central economic branches and the localities and the decentralization of management between the various branches of the economy within a given locality must be carried out in an all-encompassing manner and these two decentralization efforts must dovetail with one another and constantly supplement and assist one another. Based on the specific economic and technical circumstances of each branch, on the special characteristics of each locality, and on the evolving situation of the resistance war against the United States for national salvation, we must establish appropriate contents for the decentralization of economic management. The decentralization of management is designed to achieve the practical consequence of economic development. It is an activity containing many new and difficult problems. Without determination we will be unable to properly effect the decentralization of economic management. Lenin clearly pointed out: "We must understand that in order to effectively manage it is not enough merely to know how to persuade and how to win victory in a civil war; we must also know how to organize in a practical way. This is a difficult task because the problem is one of organizing in a new way far-reaching bases, the economic bases of the lives of tens of millions of people." (4) In the final analysis, in order to properly carry out economic management, we must know how to mobilize the masses. Each activity in decentralizing economic management must be orientated toward the bases with a view to enabling the masses to develop their intelligence and creative abilities in order to produce increasing riches for society.

The decentralization of economic management at the present time is being expanded in all provinces and cities. The branches at central and the localities must firmly understand and properly carry out this work, rapidly create a new zeal and a new method of operation, promptly orientate themselves toward the proper formulation and implementation of the 1968 state plan, and strive to intensify economic development, particularly local economic development, with a view to defeating the American aggressors and continuing to build socialism while simultaneously preparing for greater progress and additional forward strides on the road of socialist industrialization.

- (1) Lenin, Complete Works, Russian-language edition, volume 27, page 977.
- (2) Lenin, "A Draft Discussion of the Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government," Complete Works, French-language edition, the National Political Publishing House, Moscow, 1961, page 213.

- (3) Lenin, Selected Works, Vietnamese-language edition, Su That Publishing House, 1959, Volume II, Part I, page 330.
- (4) Lenin, Selected Works, Vietnamese-language edition, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, Volume II, Part I, page 402.

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NAM HA REVIEWS ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COURSE

[Article by Phan Dien; "Several Experiments of Nam Ha Province in Local Economic Construction and Development"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No. 11, November 1968, pp 31-48]

Nam Ha, merged from the two former provinces of Nam Dinh and Ha Nam, is a large and densely populated province in the southern part of the Donkin Delta. It comprises an area of 2,400 square kilometers and contains 1,680,000 people. Nam Ha has a fairly diverse agricultural economy, is situated in the key rice area of the North, and has many different production zones: the coastal zone which is more than 70 kilometers long, the fairly vast semi-mountainous zone, and the largest low-elevation fifth-month crop zone in the North. Nam Ha also has a large capability in industry and handicrafts and many branches and occupations capable of producing both production materials and consumer materials. Thus, Nam Ha is a province with considerable resources and capabilities for the development of a relatively comprehensive and powerful local economy; but it also has many weaknesses and difficulties.

In the climate of both producing and fighting, the Nam Ha party organization and people, under the enlightened leadership of the Party Central Committee and the government, have sought to develop the local economy with a view to building their province into a province which is "politically sound, economically rich, and strong in regard to the national defense." In three years of arduous and resilient struggle, the Nam Ha party organization and people have begun to achieve great and fairly comprehensive victories; in general, the movement has changed and shows signs of vigorous and wholesome progress. However, on the road ahead there are new requirements

and new problems which must be studied and continuously resolved and there are also weaknesses and deficiencies which we must strive to overcome. The following are some experiments of ours in the course of building up and developing the local economy during the past three years.

The Decisive Problem to Moving Forward to Victory Is to Tailor the Guidelines and Forward Steps to the Special Characteristics of the Locality.

Under the economic conditions mentioned above, Nam Ha annually supplies the state with tens of tens of thousands of tons of paddy; it accounts for 8.5% of the pigs and 15% of the sugar cane in the North. It is the largest producer of salt and materials in the North. The value of industrial and handicraft production in Nam Ha in 1965 accounted for nearly 30% of the total agricultural and industrial output in the entire province; if you include central industry situated in the locality, especially textiles and salt, that rate climbs above 50%. Consequently, we decided that Nam Ha was a province which contained both agriculture and industry even though its industrial base had just begun to be strengthened. Failure to recognize the diverse agriculture of Nam Ha or to clearly understand the position and capability of industry in Nam Ha would lead to errors in establishing guidelines and forward steps for the build up and development of the local economy. Based on the aforementioned assessment and with assistance from central industry, we established the following basic guidelines for the build up and development of the Nam Ha economy during the next 10 to 15 years: to build Nam Ha Province into an industrial and agricultural province. This is also the guideline which we are following in setting forth the contents, direction, and forward steps for the build up and development of the local economy at the present time.

In the course of leading and supervising the local economic development we have constantly affirmed the status of the Nam Ha economy as a component of the North Vietnamese economy. It must receive assistance and be under the control of the central economy and it also has the duty to make increasingly larger contributions to the general needs and the general prosperity of the entire country. First of all, what problems must we concentrate on in order to build up and develop the local economy? What guidelines and specific paths should we follow? These are questions which we often think about. These problems arose during the already-difficult peace time and now must be solved during wartime and are, therefore, increasingly difficult. In the course of considerable research and discussion, our provincial committee recognized that

in order for the local Nam Ha economy to develop vigorously with a view to providing ever greater service to the fight against the United States for national salvation it would be necessary to further accelerate agricultural production, giving priority to grains and foodstuffs. Moreover, it would be necessary to vigorously develop local industry and to seek help from central industry in order to efficiently serve the requirements for the development of agriculture and the attainment of the immediate goals: five tons of paddy and two crops per hectare, two pigs per hectare of cultivation, and increased agricultural labor productivity. (1)

In discussing the matter of accelerating agricultural production in Nam Ha it is necessary to keep in mind a peculiarity of Nam Ha: its two different large zones for the production of grains and foodstuffs. The first zone is a two-rice-crop zone in the six southern districts of the province; it accounts for 40% of the area of cultivation in the province as a whole. The land there is fairly level and fertile and water is convenient. But the old backward habits of operation and chlorosis for several years in a row have thrown rice yields into a sharp decline. The second zone is the low-elevation fifth-month field zone comprising most of the northern districts of the province. The elevation is from .4 meters to 1.2 meters; when the fields are water-logged the water levels in the Red River and in the Day River are usually 1 to 3 meters higher than the levels in the fields and this makes it very difficult to resolve the water-conservancy problem. The fields are terraced and, therefore, it is necessary to combat both water-logging and the drought period. The soil there is also bad and contains a fairly high degree of acidity and clay. Because of such a situation and production condition in the two zones rice production in Nam Ha has usually been eradic, yields have been low, there have been few vegetables and subsidiary crops, pig raising has been slow to develop, there has been a shortage of draft power, and, several years ago, the state every year has to sell tens of thousands of tons of paddy to the peasants. Therefore, in order to intensify the production of grains and foodstuffs and create a new situation for agricultural production throughout the province, what was the correct direction and specific path for agricultural development in the province in general and in each zone in particular? Actual experience indicated that in order to resolve these requirements it would be necessary to concentrate on rapidly advancing the rice zone in the six southern districts of the province and making this zone achieve the three goals set forth by central, especially the goals of five tons of paddy and two pigs. At the same time, it would be necessary

to endeavor to improve the low-elevation fifth-month field zone in the northern part of the province and to actively enlarge the area in a stable manner and, on that basis, carry out intensive cultivation to increase yields and overcome the situation of "spinning one's wheels." We advocated advancing the rice zone in the southern part of the province because we believe that in order to increase agricultural yields we would, in addition technical factors which are under the control of man, have to give attention to natural factors such as the degree of fertility of the soil and weather and climate conditions. The aforementioned guideline and path for the development of agricultural production were also in keeping with the need for consolidating the political and defense situation in the province. In the six districts in the southern part of the province, tens of tens of thousands of Catholics have joined agricultural cooperatives and fish and salt cooperatives and, together with the non-Catholic compatriots, are developing a new life and carrying out their obligations to the fatherland. In order to achieve solidarity between Catholics and non-Catholics and combat counter-revolutionary elements who exploit religion for the sake of subversive activities we had, in addition to carrying out political and ideological education, to organize and instruct the masses to effectively produce so that they could improve their lives. After two years of arduous struggle the "five-ton" zone, comprising all six districts in the southern part of the province, appeared in 1967. The northern districts of the province also actively resolved problems of water-logging and drought and gradually improved the soil conditions, raising the average rice yields from 3.7 tons to 4.1 tons per hectare; they expanded the area of cultivation by 5,360 hectares (including both rice and subsidiary crops), by increasing the number of crops. If you include the surplus paddy in the province in 1967 with the surplus paddy in 1965 the pace of increase in output in the low-elevation fifth-month field zone was more rapid than the general pace of the province as a whole (the province as a whole increased 15.12% and the low-elevation fifth-month zone increased 17.5%).

Another reason for the forward trend of agricultural production in Nam Ha today is that our party organization resolved to effectively carry out a second campaign to improve the management of the cooperative and to improve technology. We realized that this campaign meant carrying out three revolutions in the rural areas (the revolution in the production relationship, the technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution with the technological revolution being the crucial one). Consequently, in addition

to supplementing and adjusting the production guidelines, we concentrated on solving the following specific requirements:

1. In order to further consolidate and perfect the new production relationship in the rural areas, we enlarged the size of the agricultural production cooperatives (from 100 to 200 hectares) and upgraded the cooperatives; we sought to consolidate and stabilize the production units; we actively solved financial problems in order to make sure that the money and seeds belonging to the members were not used in a wasteful and corrupt manner; we improved management and distribution in the cooperative; we vigorously strengthened the collective economy and we also developed the subsidiary economy in the right direction so that it could help the collective economy in creating much wealth for society and for the members of the cooperatives.

2. In addition to consolidating and perfecting the new production relationship, we sought to build up the material and technical base, giving priority to water-conservancy development; we actively applied scientific and technical measures and organized labor, arranged cultivation schedules, and established technical criteria in keeping with the requirements of the various technical measures; we also guided local industry to supply increasingly more labor tools and technical materials to agriculture. We also mobilized the masses of peasants to carry out six movements: water-conservancy, fertilizer, seed, animal husbandry, tending the fields and preventing and eradicating disease and insects, and improving farm implements. All of these movements were linked with the effort to build up the material and technical base in the cooperatives; we helped the masses in each movement to understand the related technology and to organize key specialized teams and units in order to gradually achieve labor specialization in agriculture and bolster and elevate the professional level of the workers. Moreover, we concentrated on supervising certain key activities in each particular zone so that they could quickly exert their effect on production.

3. In order to guarantee the realization of the aforementioned requirements, we gave serious attention to the consolidation of the basic organization of the party and we guided it toward intensive leadership of the cooperatives, production supervision, and technical supervision in agriculture. Besides teaching about the line and policy of the party and government, we arranged for those cadre who have the responsibility to lead and supervise agricultural production,

especially cadre from the district level on down, to study agricultural science and technology on the job, studying each month a number of days and training in each technical activity in keeping with the cultivation schedule. These studies began in the southern districts of the province and initially were concentrated on the prevention and eradication of disease and insects and on the elimination of chlorosis from the rice. All of the district committee members, cadre in the various branches of the district, party committee members, party chapter committee members, and chairman of cooperatives participated in the studies and were excited about them. By 1967, the technical studies movement had spread to eight districts in the northern part of the province and the curriculum had been supplemented with a section on management, primarily targeted against the development of production units and the attainment of high yields and large volumes of production. With the aforementioned content, we also attracted the unit chiefs and deputy unit chiefs of the production units (particularly the planting units) and all of the Lao Dong Youth Group members to participate in the studies. During the campaign we concentrated on selecting outstanding and aggressive people in the various production and combat movements for elevation to leadership positions in the townships, cooperatives, and production units. We coordinated the campaign to improve management in the cooperatives and to improve technology with the campaign to develop "four good" basic party organizations and party chapters and the campaign to develop "four good" district committees. During the campaign to improve the management of cooperatives this time, we did not remind the people of the former poverty and hardships as we had done in the past; instead, we instilled a spirit of fighting the United States and saving the nation, of imitating advanced models, and of catching up with and overtaking advanced models.

In order to make it possible for the rice zone in the southern part of the province to quickly progress in the direction outlined above, we first conducted a campaign to improve the management of cooperatives in this area; by June 1967, this campaign had been successfully completed and all six districts in this zone had achieved the goal of five tons of paddy and two crops per hectare. The movement to bring science and technology to the masses and to have the masses carry out intensive cultivation in order to increase yields obtained a fairly powerful thrust. A movement to use new seeds and to transplant with the proper density and in straight rows and the movement of the "duckweed coast" and the "Sesbania forest" appeared in this zone.

After that, the campaign to improve the management of cooperatives and to improve technology was expanded into all of the northern districts of the province. The adaptation of the requirements of the campaign to the specific situation of the northern zone of the province was different than in the southern zone of the province. The northern part of the province contains a large area with low-elevation fifth-month fields but it also contains a subsidiary crop area, a concentrated industrial crop area, and a semi-mountainous area; as a result, we had to concentrate on resolving the problem of grains and foodstuffs and also had to concentrate on accelerating the production of cash crops and industrial crops. The improvement of the low-elevation fifth-month fields was defined as the central task of the economic work and as the urgent struggle goal of the party organization in this zone. The first step in the improvement of the low-elevation fifth-month fields was to concentrate on simultaneously resolving the problems of water-conservancy and soil improvement; had we not operated in this way, it would have been impossible to apply other advanced technical measures. The labor force is not large in the low-elevation fifth-month zone; the basic organization of the party had been trained but was slow in catching up with the new things; and there were very few young party members in the leadership organs. Water-logging and drought had not been overcome and, therefore, it used to be that after each plowing and transplanting most of the men and young boys in this zone left home to go work in other places. Consequently, in addition to the measures designed to develop production, we had to concentrate on recruiting young people into the party and on developing a nucleus of young people; we had to foster in the young people an enthusiasm and fondness for their native village and a determination to overcome difficulties in order to improve and exploit the fields and develop a new way of life in their villages. The methods of developing production in the low-elevation fifth-month field zone were also different from the measures employed in the southern zone of the province. In the southern zone of the province, during the first few years before industry was able to exert much effect on agriculture, the key problem in developing agricultural production was the mobilization of the peasant masses to seek to improve and exploit the existing canals and streams, to build small water-conservancy projects, to build up the fields, and to set up controlled irrigation and drainage; it was also necessary to give serious attention to improving management, improving labor organization, to improving farm implements, and to boldly applying new technical and scientific measures to production. But in the low-elevation fifth-month field zone, it was necessary to resolutely invest capital in the development of the material and technical base,

especially in building large and small electric pump stations, oil pump stations, and canals in order to drain water when there is water-logging and irrigate when there is a drought and bring silt into fertilize the fields and improve the soil--thereby creating a new situation in order to improve the fields. The development of the aforementioned projects was very necessary but we could not overlook the matter of vigorously promoting the digging of ditches and the division of the land into squares and zones in order to control the water situation on the spot and effectively carry out the work of building small irrigation streams, building embankments around the areas and plots, and rebuilding the fields in a suitable way. In the environment of the war of destruction, the implementation of the guideline on improving the low-elevation fifth-month fields was a difficult and complicated problem and, therefore, we also had to have other plans in order to exercise the initiative with respect to every eventuality. During the past three years, we continued to supplement and adjust the plans and to develop the small and medium-sized irrigation projects into a unified system within the province. We concentrated our energies on attacking the low-elevation fields on the water-conservancy front; the projects which were constructed have begun to develop their effects. The following figures clearly illustrate this point:

Project	1967	Compared with 1965
-Large scale water projects		
-irrigation	102,000 hectares	+54%
-drainage	98,000 hectares	+65%
-Medium-size water projects		
-irrigation	40,000 hectares	+72%
-drainage	40,000 hectares	+ 3%

The construction of small irrigation streams and the development of the fields were actively promoted; the overall excavation volume in the province during the past three years was 96,380,000 cubic meters and 41,250,000 cubic meters of this came from the six low-elevation districts.

As of this date, the collectivization movement in Nam Ha has developed fairly significantly. The size of the cooperatives has been greatly enlarged; 63% of the cooperatives have 100 or more hectares; nearly all of the cooperatives

are high grade cooperatives; 93% of the peasants have joined cooperatives (87% of the Catholic families are participating in cooperatives); 95% of the land has been brought into cooperatives.

The production of grains and foodstuffs has increased rapidly during the past three years. The paddy output in 1967 in our province increased 15.12% over 1965, cash crops increased 37%, and pigs increased 4.86%.

The amount of grains and foodstuffs sold to the state has increased each year. The amount of paddy mobilized in 1967 was 15% more than the 1965 amount; the average number of hairy pigs sold to the state each year has risen to approximately 6,000 tons.

It is clear that the victory on the agricultural production front in Nam Ha, especially the great victory in the production of grains (particularly rice) during the past three years, has created a basically new situation facilitating all aspects of activity. This demonstrates that in order to develop the local economy in Nam Ha, a delta province, it was necessary to begin with agriculture and to gradually improve agriculture; it was necessary to develop agriculture in a comprehensive manner and at the same time to concentrate on the production of grains and foodstuffs; it was necessary to carry out intensive cultivation. Given the peculiarities of the fields in Nam Ha, it was necessary to first improve agriculture in the southern part of the province. In the past, we not only failed to appreciate the important position of grains and foodstuffs but we also stumbled about in our efforts to locate appropriate methods and routes for increasing the yield and output of grains and foodstuffs. And until we carry this matter out to a certain degree it is very difficult to develop agriculture comprehensively so that it can serve as a foundation for industrial development. Our profound experiment during the recent period was learning how to adapt the three revolutions in the rural areas in order to both consolidate the cooperatives and bring the technological revolution to agriculture and guide the cooperatives to carry out intensive cultivation and increase yields in a way appropriate to the special characteristics of the land in each zone; we did this while also giving priority in our minds to the production of grains and foodstuffs. This was a good way to gradually develop agriculture in a comprehensive manner, realize intensive cultivation, and bring about farm specialization.

During the past three years our party organization made many efforts and much progress in agricultural leadership and supervision, especially in the supervision of the intensive cultivation of rice. But this supervision still contains deficiencies and, as a result, we have not been able yet to vigorously develop the rich capability of agriculture in the province. Agriculture in our province is not all-inclusive and it lacks balance, especially between planting and animal husbandry. It is correct to emphasize the supervision of intensive cultivation of rice but we have not done much about intensively studying and resolving specific difficulties concerning the guidelines in the subsidiary crop areas and the obstacles to switching over to the raising of subsidiary crops in some areas which are still heavily affected by the uncultivation of rice; we have not concentrated on resolving various policy matters and we have not really gone into the work of supervising intensive cultivation of industrial crops and developing the various types of food plants. Consequently, cash crops have increased slowly; the yields from many types of industrial crops, especially sugar cane and rushes, have declined; and there is a serious shortage of various types of food plants. All of these things prove that we have not as yet deeply involved ourselves in studying and supervising the production areas and we have not yet established specific production guidelines and specific guidelines for the development of the material and technical base and for the training of cadre for each zone. Experience has demonstrated that the only way to bring stability to agricultural production and to achieve high yields, the only way to develop agriculture comprehensively, and the only way to effectively exploit the economic potential of the local areas is to establish production zones and to implement production plans for each type of plant and each type of livestock in each zone.

In order to realize the three goals in agriculture, especially the goal of one worker working one hectare of cultivation, it is necessary to know how to make local industry ally itself with agriculture and serve agriculture. Local industry and agriculture must rely on each other in developing; this is a basic precept for local economic development. Nam Ha began local economic development with a fairly decent industrial and handicraft base. But industry and handicrafts in Nam Ha still had a major deficiency, i.e., heavy reliance on the production of goods for central industry and for other localities. This situation resulted from the fact that we had not defined the guidelines for agricultural support and from the fact that we had not concentrated on exploiting and creating sources of raw materials on the spot so that industry and handicrafts could develop. Therefore,

in order for local industry to serve agriculture, we had to redefine the production guidelines and the guidelines concerning local industrial development so that they would be consistent with the requirements of agricultural development; we also had to lead local industry to exploit the available raw materials in the local area and we had to make agriculture develop plans for producing those raw materials which it could produce locally in order to supply industry. In that spirit, we built and developed an electrical and machinery network and a network for producing building materials; these networks extended from the province down to the installations. In Nam Ha, especially in the low-elevation zone which is without an electrical network, a pump station system, lime, and building materials, it was not possible to accelerate the development of the material and technical base in order to make it possible for agricultural production to pursue the path of intensive cultivation and increased yields. Just as in the case of the southern zone of the province which had achieved the goal of five tons of paddy, tools have always been in short supply, there were almost no improved implements, the network of canals and ditches had not been really perfected, and a very arduous struggle was required to achieve the goal of one worker per hectare of cultivation. Seen in that light, the development of an electrical and machinery network and of a network for producing building materials in order to serve the needs of building up the material and technical base and of stimulating the technological revolution in agriculture was a problem of special importance. Now, Nam Ha has an electrical network to serve the pump system and the small machinery sites in the agricultural cooperatives. The machinery network is composed of machinery shops in the province, farm implement machinery shops in the districts, and small machines and welding, carpentry, and plumbing teams in the agricultural cooperatives. This organization of the machinery network with the clear division of responsibility between the province, the district, the township, and the cooperative in the matter of producing and repairing farm implements will rapidly bring about the production of many farm implements tailored to the technical requirements in each production zone. Clearly, in order to satisfy the needs for ordinary farm implements and improved farm implements and in order to assure the prompt repair of farm implements we had to organize farm implement machinery shops in the districts and welding, carpentry, and plumbing teams in the cooperative. At present, all of the districts in Nam Ha have farm implement machinery shops and nearly 40% of the cooperatives have fully equipped welding, carpentry, and plumbing teams. Many of these teams have developed their roles fairly well. Consequently, many places have been able to reduce their production costs and to acquire

sufficient farm tools in order to assure adherence to the crop schedule. At the beginning of the tenth-month season this year, each farm worker in Nam Ha had an average of two ordinary farm implements; there was an average of one modified rake for every two hectares of rice; and there was an average of one modified vehicle for every three hectares of cultivation. The machinery forces of the province not only perform repair duties but also manufacture operational equipment such as rice threshers, pumps, feed grinders, and rice milling equipment. Nam Ha succeeded in establishing the model rice thresher for the entire northern part of our country and, to date, more than 50% of the agricultural cooperatives in the province have been equipped with small machines.

As for the production of building materials, we are moving forward to set up networks such as machinery networks. At present, there are worksites for exploiting rock, lime-baking ovens, brick and tile production shops, and small cement production installations in the province and in some of the districts. There are lime-baking ovens and brick ovens in many townships and agricultural cooperatives. We are researching the expansion of the building materials production installations of the province and we are also formulating plans to help the districts, townships, and cooperatives construct building materials production installations. Nam Ha has a fairly large reserve of rock (more than three billion cubic meters); we can exploit rock not only to produce lime to fertilize the fields and lime for construction purposes but also to replace brick in construction activities. In order to conserve the farm land, we are building a brick production factory on a slope; it has a capacity of 15 million bricks per year. Only by organizing a good building materials production network can we satisfy the needs for lime to fertilize the fields, accelerate water-conservancy and communications work in the rural areas, and meet the immediate and future need for building materials. It is also necessary to say here that it was only after several years of the war that we gained a profound understanding of the role and effect of the development of communications and transportation in guaranteeing the defense tasks and in stimulating economic development. Now, the land and water communications network in Nam Ha has been expanded and many more bridges and ferries have been built. Transportation facilities, including all the types of water and land facilities, both crude, modified, semi-mechanized, and mechanized, have been increased. Consequently, despite fierce and constant enemy destruction, our province has been able to assure communications and transportation. The rural communications network has been expanded and consolidated

along with the water-conservancy network and this has helped to increase labor productivity in agriculture and has stimulated the development of economic commerce within the province.

In order to effectively serve agricultural production and civilian life, we decided that local industry would have to accelerate the production of both production materials and consumer goods. In Nam Ha, handicrafts and small industry represent an important force in the production of consumer goods. This force is composed of 58,000 people (not counting the salt and fish occupations) and it accounts for 70% of the value of the total industrial output in the province. We realized that in order to develop local industry, Nam Ha would have to rely on this manual force. The path of local industry in Nam Ha has been that of actively building up state-run enterprises equipped with modern machinery and also using the forces of the handicraft cooperatives in order to gradually progress from a manual situation to a semi-mechanized and later a modern machinery situation. This path of progression has a special significance, especially during the initial period of local industrial development. Because we defined the path in that way, the small industry and handicraft cooperatives have been consolidated and developed. These cooperatives have produced a large volume of goods to meet the needs of production and civilian life. The value of industrial and handicraft output in 1967 was 13.6% higher than in 1965; the value of building materials increased by 4.2% and the value of consumer goods increased by 16.8%. Some of the essential production materials products such as farm implements, small machinery, and transportation facilities, have increased fairly rapidly. All of the branches which produce consumer goods such as salt, materials, writing paper, and medicine have increased. The pace of salt and materials production has increased especially fast; salt has achieved the highest output to date and this has helped central industry and helped to meet the general needs of the entire country. Many new types of goods such as soy bean sauce, ceramic articles, the production of silk materials from wild silk worms, coal, and cement have been successfully tested and are being successfully produced.

Thus, in the development of the local economy in Nam Ha, we have begun to ally local industry with agriculture and, on the basis of the requirements for developing agriculture, we have arranged for local industry to serve agriculture and help it achieve the three goals set forth. Moreover, local industry is also developing on the basis of the requirements and success of agricultural development. The development of industry and agriculture during the past

several years permits us to anticipate the development in Nam Ha, outside the concentrated industrial areas in the cities, of new concentrated industrial zones appropriate to each particular economic zone in the province. Moreover, there are also small industrial sectors in each district and in each zone which are closely linked to specialized agricultural production and which are also developing. These are the immediate struggle goals of our party organization and people in the province.

Indeed, during the past three years, in accordance with the aforementioned guidelines and paths, the Nam Ha party organization and people have created an initial foundation and a new situation for the development of agriculture and local industry. The realities also show that our party organization has not acquired a full and profound understanding of the party concept and line on local economic development in socialist industrialization; that our capacity for industrial leadership is still weak and, consequently, we have been unable to make local industry develop vigorously and in accordance with its requirements and capabilities. Nam Ha has a lot of livestock but it has a shortage of lime for fertilizing fields; it has a fairly good machinery capability but so far not enough ordinary farm implements have been supplied to the cooperatives and there are still few modified farm implements; there is a very great capacity for the exploitation of rushes and coastal fishing but there is still a shortage of saucers and sleeping mats. This situation makes it imperative that local industry be developed more vigorously and serve agriculture more ably. If local industry develops slowly agriculture will be unable to achieve the three goals, especially the goal of one worker per hectare of cultivation. Unless industry exerts an effect on agriculture and absorbs the labor surplus from agriculture the cooperatives will find it difficult to realize the goal of one worker per hectare of cultivation. We anticipate that after the three year plan (1968-1970) Nam Ha Province will attain five tons of paddy and two crops per hectare, two pigs per hectare of cultivation, and 1.3 workers per hectare of cultivation. We view the struggle to attain these three goals as the first hurdle which must be overcome in order to be able to advance the local economy to a new level and achieve a new quality as Comrade Le Duan described in our provincial party organization congress.

Moreover, the realities have also permitted us to see that only through a profound understanding of the requirement for agriculture to serve as the foundation for industrial development can we resolutely lead and supervise agriculture to develop in a comprehensive manner, to carry out intensive

cultivation, and to gradually achieve specialization with priority given to grains and foodstuffs. During the three year plan (1968-1970) we are struggling to make the southern zone of the province become a "six ton" zone; at the same time, we are conducting an all-round attack against the low-elevation zone in the northern part of the province and struggling to achieve five tons of paddy and two rice crops in this area. In the province as a whole we are struggling to attain two pigs per hectare of cultivation by 1970. The raising of breeder cattle, the raising of fish, and the raising of ducks and other types of livestock will be accelerated. In addition to finding a gradual and sound resolution of the problem of grains and foodstuffs, we are striving to accelerate the raising of industrial crops by setting up production zones and achieving specialization and rotation. Specifically, we are trying to stabilize the area and accelerate the intensive cultivation of sugar cane and to expand the area and carry out the intensive cultivation of rushes, mulberries, jute, peanuts, soy beans, tea, so, trau, and coconuts; we are intensifying the raising of fruit trees such as banana, orange, tangerine, lon gan, and lichee trees; we are raising pharmaceutical plants, intensifying the growing of various types of timber-bearing trees, and forming protective forests and so forth.

The progress and the deficiencies and weaknesses mentioned above in the agricultural and local industrial situation are in part caused by the role of commerce, finance, and prices. During the past three years, these activities have made a certain number of achievements but they have also revealed no small number of weaknesses and deficiencies and in some places these deficiencies have adversely affected the production enthusiasm of the masses. As a result, in order to stimulate the vigorous development of the local economy, we must attach importance to and successfully carry out commercial, financial, and price activities; we must fully develop their lever-like role in supplying production and consumer materials to the various branches of production, in properly carrying out the exchange of goods between agriculture and industry, and in properly carrying out distribution activities in order to appropriately mobilize the manpower and materiel resources and also give full attention to nourishing the health of the people.

In short, we are confident that if the aforementioned weaknesses and deficiencies are quickly overcome the Nam ha local economy will develop more vigorously and that a proper balance between agriculture and local industry will gradually

be achieved, creating a new production force and a new labor productivity; permitting us to resolve in an increasingly better way the need for food, clothing, shelter, study, and travel of the people; and creating an abundant source of capital accumulation so that the local area can develop the economy and make increasingly larger contributions of manpower and materiel to the state--permitting victory in the fight against the United States for national salvation and vigorously advancing the cause of socialist construction.

Strengthening Party Leadership, Improving the Organization and Methods of Supervision, and Developing the Role and Function of Local Government vis-a-vis Local Economic Development.

As we are all quite aware, once we have appropriate programs and guidelines, the key problem in guaranteeing victory for the tasks set forth is one of the method of organization and supervision.

The realities of the past three years have shown us that the question of whether or not party leadership is strengthened, especially economic leadership, is not only dependent on making all echelons in the party organization thoroughly understand the line and policy of the party central committee and the government; it is also dependent on finding a way to assist the various echelons to learn how to tailor and adapt the policies to the locality, to learn how to arrange for the successful implementation of the various tasks set forth, and to transform party and government line and policy into reality. Consequently, in order to strengthen party leadership, especially in the economic sphere, we must have a plan for upgrading leadership at each echelon (province, district, and installation) according to set priorities and in a systematic manner so that the leadership and supervision at all levels and in all branches is orientated toward effective support of the basic production units. Because of this outlook, we view the effort to consolidate the basic organization of the party, especially the party installations in the rural areas and in the enterprises, as the central task in strengthening party leadership in the economic sphere. But our provincial committee realizes that the district echelon has a very important role in helping the basic organization of the party rapidly mature. The district echelon is the echelon which directly leads and supervises the basic echelon in all fields and which works with the basic organizations in building up and developing

the economy in the province. We define the economic leadership position and responsibility of the district echelon essentially as supervising agricultural production and supervising small industry and handicrafts; supervising the salt and fish occupations (in the case of coastal districts); and supervising the forestry occupations (in the case of districts with semi-mountainous regions). The growth of the district echelon not only plays a direct role in consolidating the basic organization of the party and in helping it effectively lead production and supervise the cooperatives; it also helps the provincial echelons acquire the ability for higher quality comprehensive leadership and especially for providing intensive supervision of local industrial construction and management so that it will serve and stimulate agricultural development and bring about vigorous growth in the local economy. The problem of streamlining the district echelon was given urgency in Nam Ha because, after the merger of the provinces, the requirements and scope of leadership and supervision at the provincial echelon were greatly enlarged and the special characteristics of each district were quite different so that the provincial echelon could not promptly resolve specific requirements in the installations, especially in agricultural production.

For the aforementioned reasons, in strengthening the leadership of the party organization at all echelons, we began with the effort to streamline the leadership and supervision of the district, city, and municipal echelons and gradually strengthened the machinery at district echelon to make it appropriate to the position and function of the district. In mid-1965, in addition to reorganizing the leadership and supervisory apparatus of the consolidated province, we promptly moved some of the leadership cadre from the various branches in the province, including some provincial committee members, to streamline the district echelon and strengthen the leadership of the district committee. With the enlightenment supplied by Resolution 136 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, we became increasingly determined to supervise the campaign to build "four good" district committees and we defined the responsibility and struggle requirements of the district echelon thus: to provide excellent supervision of agriculture and supervision of the installation; to increasingly progress in the supervision of handicrafts, small industry, finances, and commerce; to provide solid supervision of the war; and to learn how to properly organize the life of the masses within the local realm. Our provincial committee, especially the standing affairs section of the provincial committee, time and again conducted research and helped each district to correctly

define its political guidelines and tasks, especially the guidelines on economic development, with a view to effectively exploiting the potential of each district and each area within the district in order to help intensify the overall economic development of the province. We assigned the key leadership cadre and streamlined the machinery for the district echelon. We resolutely maintained the periodic congresses of representatives of the district party organizations and, through them, helped the district echelon to establish correct political tasks and to streamline the various sections of the district committee, especially the standing affairs section of the district committee. We guided the division of effort and division of responsibility with a view to guaranteeing the all-encompassing leadership of the district committee over all of the important operational sectors and branches and we increased the number of district committee members responsible for townships. During the past three years, we moved nearly 52 leadership cadre from various provincial branches and more than 1,700 cadre of various types in order to streamline the machinery at the district echelon; in doing this, we gave important attention to increasing the number of economic management and technical cadre and the number of cadre performing party development and youth activities; we also made sure that there were enough people delegated with responsibility for townships. We boldly decentralized management of water-conservancy and communications and transportation projects within the districts to the districts and we made the districts responsible for the development of elementary-level technical cadre and agricultural technicians and so forth. In three years of streamlining the district echelon in accordance with the aforementioned spirit, much discernible progress has been made in the leadership and supervision of the various districts, cities, and municipalities in Nam Ha; this is especially true in regard to the supervision of agricultural production and to the supervision of the consolidation and strengthening of the basic organization of the party. At present, the district echelon in our province has begun to take control of industry so that industry will help agriculture achieve the three goals. Hai Hau District is the first district certified as having achieved the requirements of "four good."

By streamlining the district echelon and coordinating the campaign to develop "four good" district committees with the campaign to develop "four good" party chapters and basic party organizations, we sought to consolidate and elevate the leadership and supervisory role of the basic organizations of the party, particularly in the countryside. We combined

the campaign to build "four good" party chapters and basic party organizations with other campaigns, especially the campaign to improve the management of cooperatives in the countryside and the campaign of "three pros and three cons" in the various agencies and enterprises. We have focused on three elements in consolidating the basic organization of the party:

--on strengthening the leadership and supervision of the various party committees and chapter committees so that they will focus their attention more closely on the cooperatives, on production, on technology, and on overcoming the situation of bypassing the cooperative; on eliminating the situation wherein a cooperative is not led by a party chapter or wherein one party chapter must lead many cooperatives; on making it a rule that secretaries of party chapters cannot concurrently hold the post of chairman of the cooperative in order to make it possible for them to lead the work of party development and to keep tabs on the work of the cooperative. On boldly redeploying the cadre in the installations and increasing the number of young people and women in positions of leadership, especially in the positions of secretary, vice-secretary, standing committee member, chapter committee member, and chairman and vice-chairman of the cooperative.

--on moving ahead to form party cells in all of the production units, to streamline the leadership nucleus in the production units composed of the party cell chiefs, production unit chiefs, and youth group subchapter secretaries, and increasing the number of young people and women in these activities.

--on guiding the implementation of a proper division of labor among the party members; making it a rule that party members must participate in production; carrying out the system of periodic self-criticism by party members and party chapters before the masses. Mobilizing the masses to criticize cadre and party members and the leadership of the party chapter. In the process, reviewing the assignment of party members with a view to reducing to the minimum degree the percentage of party members who seldom directly involve themselves in production labor, making the party members exemplary in production labor, and making party members actively study to raise their managerial and scientific and technical levels in order to effectively lead production.

The aforementioned things are designed to upgrade the quality of all-encompassing, direct, and absolute leadership

of the basic organization of the party in economic construction and production development. Moreover, these activities will actively assist weak installations and will cause the movement to advance uniformly. The experience in Nam Ha during the past years demonstrates that changes in the basic organization of the party have a decisive and direct effect on intensifying production and combat.

In speaking about local economic development we cannot fail to mention one important problem: that of urgently streamlining the provincial echelon, especially streamlining the leadership of the provincial committee, to bring it into step with the requirements of the new situation. The provincial committee must provide all-round leadership for economic development in the province. The committee must control both agriculture and industry and make these two branches stimulate each other's development; at the same time, it must give appropriate attention to communications and transportation and know how to use commerce and finance to stimulate the development of the local economy. In addition to strengthening the leadership of the provincial committee, we have actively streamlined the various branches under the administrative apparatus of the province, both numerically and qualitatively, especially important branches such as planning, statistics, agriculture, industry, communications and transportation, and so forth. The experience in Nam Ha indicates that if the provincial committee is to effectively lead the economy it must, on the one hand, strengthen and consolidate the district echelon, controlling the installations through the district; and, on the other hand, it must, through the supervision exercised by the provincial administrative committee, keep tabs on the various branches and bring about powerful change in the various branches so that they will carry out the economic tasks of the province and effectively serve the installations.

In order to build up and develop the local economy effectively, it is necessary to develop the role of local government in supervising implementation and in economic management. During the recent period, we vigorously developed the responsibility and the effectiveness of the administrative committees at all echelons, especially at provincial echelon, in supervising and managing the economy. We think that the provincial committee's responsibility to lead the economy is a responsibility to intensively study the local situation in order to be able to closely tailor the various economic lines and policies of central to it and be able to set forth correct guidelines and programs for local economic construction

and development; at the same time, the provincial committee must exhort and investigate and summarize major problems for the various echelons and branches to take care of. The provincial administrative committee has the responsibility to supervise the implementation of the various programs and guidelines on economic construction and development which have been set forth by the provincial committee; at the same time, it is responsible for resolving specific problems in accordance with the principles, systems, and rules of economic and financial management set forth by the state. We have assured the collective leadership of the provincial committee and of the standing affairs section of the provincial committee over major problems relating to policies and guidelines of economic construction and development; for example, long range and annual development planning; guidelines and plans for agricultural and industrial development; water-conservancy and communications plans; guidelines on the mobilization and distribution of manpower, materials, natural resources, and so forth. Standing affairs section of the provincial committee is also involved in investigating the implementation and in studying and recapitulating experiences. Specific problems connected with the supervision of implementation are handled by the duty section. In addition to assigning some provincial committee members to go down and directly serve as secretaries of districts and cities, we have also assigned each comrade on the standing affairs section of the provincial committee responsibility for one block such as an agricultural block or an industrial block and responsibility for one or two districts. Each provincial committee member who is in charge of a branch controls one township, one cooperative, or one enterprise so that he can immerse himself in the reality of the installation and research and identify problems necessary for overall leadership. The comrade secretary of the provincial committee is assigned responsibility for the key district; each comrade assistant secretary of the provincial committee is in charge of one strong district or one weak district so that he can acquire experience for use in the general supervisory activities. After a period of carrying out a major activity and at the end of each year all of us arrange for a critique and self-criticism in front of subordinates and mobilize the subordinates to offer critical ideas about the leadership of the provincial committee with a view to achieving a democratic way of life within the party and within the governmental agencies. This is also designed to increase the unanimity and strengthen the general sense of responsibility of the various echelons and branches concerning all aspects of party and government work, especially local economic construction and development.

As for the district echelon, with a thorough understanding of the five guiding precepts contained in Resolution No. 136 from the Party Central Committee Secretariat, we have guided the district committees to improve their leadership and supervision by making it more comprehensive and centralized and to stay close to the installations and properly fulfil their function of directly supervising agriculture. The work of the district committee and of the administrative committee of the district is not the same as it is in the provincial echelon. The district committee and the district administrative committee represent the echelon which directly supervises implementation and, therefore, together they control the future of agricultural production; the district committee not only sets forth policy but also discusses the major measures for its implementation. After the district committee has set forth the policy and measures, the administrative committee of the district supervises their implementation by the apparatus of the various branches. In supervising and assisting the installations and in mobilizing the various branches and groups to carry out the tasks set forth, the district committee and the district administrative committee must closely collaborate and must go together down to the installations in order to organize, instruct, and assist them; the district committee must not merely set forth policies and guidelines and the administrative committee of the district must not merely exhort, monitor, and report as was done in the past.

We are also researching the method of supervising sites and of coordinating between sites and the overall situation and we are beginning to achieve success. We define a site as an experimental place where all three revolutions in the rural areas are being jointly conducted and as a place which is one step ahead in realizing the three agricultural goals. Therefore, in addition to supervising the key districts, we have been and are now building a number of cooperatives as sites; these sites correspond to the production zones and there are also sites in each district corresponding to the various areas within the districts. All of these cooperatives are merged into a system of sites for the purpose of supervising and gaining experience--experience which is later multiplied to the rest of the area in order to advance the movement uniformly.

Clearly, in order to accelerate the work of local economic development under the circumstances of moving forward to large-scale production from small and backward production, we must resolve very many complicated problems concerning organization, party development, and how to supervise in a

way consistent with the constantly developing structure of the new economy. We do not have much experience in this yet and we still have some deficiencies; for example, there is the failure to properly define the specific functions and duties of each echelon and each branch in order to increase the responsibility and develop the effectiveness of each organization; we have not appropriately strengthened party development activities in industry, finance, commerce, and the various administrative agencies; there is a lack of cohesiveness to the coordinated supervision among the various branches; there are many irrational points concerning the duties and limitations of authority of the branches, party committees at the various echelons, and administrative committees at each echelon in the matter of coordination between horizontal supervision and vertical supervision; we have not intensified the work of training and developing cadre, especially economic management and scientific and technical cadre, and we do not have a comprehensive and long range plan; the level of knowledge of the cadre in the party and in the government at the various echelons concerning the economy and the management of the economy, especially the industrial, financial, and commercial economy, is low; there is still a lot of confusion concerning the methods of supervision and so forth. All of these things require that all echelons and branches in our locality strive to improve organization and to further improve methods of supervision.

Devoting Attention to the Matter of Consolidating and Strengthening Ideological and Political Solidarity and Unanimity within the Party as a Whole and among All the People in Order to Create a Motive Power for Propelling the Movement to Victory.

One extremely valuable accomplishment of our Nam Ha party organization and people since the time of the merger is the solidarity and unanimity within the entire party organization and among all the people, typified by the solidarity and unanimity within the provincial committee. This is one of the motive forces which has helped our provincial party organization and people to overcome myriad challenges caused by natural disaster and enemy destruction and which has guaranteed the great victories during the past three years.

The merger of the two provinces was designed to accelerate local economic development, strengthen the defense capability, achieve a local logistics capability, and meet the requirements of production, combat, and civilian life in an increasingly better way. But with such a merger, at first

it is hard to avoid difficulties and confusions caused by differences concerning particular problems connected with outlook and ideology, cadre organization, adaptation of the lines and policies, working style, and so forth. For this reason, one of the problems which we concentrated on immediately was that of trying to consolidate ideological unanimity and unity of action within the party organization and to strengthen the political and spiritual solidarity and unanimity among the people. This was the only way we could develop the new things and the new advantages brought forth by the merger in order to accelerate economic construction and development in the province.

The solidarity and unanimity within the provincial committee and within the party organization had to be built on the basis of the line and policy of the party. Right from the start, our provincial committee endeavored to research and solemnly adapt the lines and policies of the Party Central Committee to our own locality in order to set forth the tasks, guidelines, and courses of local development. Later, we built solidarity and unanimity within the party organization as a whole on the basis of the decision by central to merge the two provinces and on the basis of the political tasks of the locality which had been set forth. Moreover, we used the requirements of the political tasks in order to study how to make suitable and rational arrangements concerning organizational and cadre matters with a view to assuring solidarity and unanimity within the party organization as a whole and encouraging everyone to make enormous efforts to successfully complete the tasks set forth. This was not a one time thing but involved an entire process.

The second thing of importance to assuring solidarity and unanimity is to implement the principle of collective and democratic operations in the leadership agencies and to learn how to create a method of operation which will both develop the collective intelligence and elevate the responsibility and role of the individuals in charge. In order to accomplish this, we had to resolutely and firmly maintain the regular collective activities of the administrative committee of the provincial party organization and of the standing affairs section of the provincial committee and the weekly consultations conducted by the duty section of the provincial committee and by the duty section of the provincial administrative committee. When necessary, we also made individual contacts to solicit the opinions of individual comrades in the administrative section and in the standing affairs section in order to promptly resolve urgent problems at times when there was no conference to

discuss them in general. When holding collective discussions, if there were differences of opinion concerning the assessment of the situation or concerning specific decisions, we did not hurriedly make decisions but, instead, regularly respected, sought to understand, and studied one another's ideas and thoroughly discussed them in order to attain unanimity. Sometimes some problems had to be temporarily shelved and later we would assign one another to go down to review and investigate the actual situation and seek additional suggestions from subordinates; later, we would come back and again hold discussions before reaching a decision. At the end of each year and after carrying out a major mission, we always conducted critiques within the provincial committee or within the standing affairs section of the provincial committee; we conducted self-criticisms and accepted critical recommendations from the various branches and from subordinates concerning the leadership of the provincial committee. This method of operation helped superiors and subordinates to reach increasing agreement with the programs and tasks set forth; unanimity of thought and uniformity of action were also strengthened by this. In addition to elevating the collective and democratic awareness, we also, while conducting critiques and reviews, concentrated on helping one another struggle to overcome subjectivism and individualism whenever they appeared in order to strengthen solidarity and unanimity.

Lack of solidarity and unanimity with the basic organization of the party is usually caused by conflicts and jealousy concerning rights, position, corruption, private gain, and failure to execute policies in a solemn and exemplary fashion. Consequently, we regularly emphasized ideological education and attach importance to the matter of teaching the position and the revolutionary qualities and moral values of the proletarian class to the cadre and party members; we firmly maintain the party activities, carry out self-criticism and criticism, and struggle to prevent and overcome the ideas of the small producers and the influences of feudal and bourgeois ideas as well as other non-proletarian ideas among the cadre and party members.

Solidarity and unanimity within the party are intimately related to the requirement for consolidating and elevating spiritual and political solidarity and unanimity among the people. We recognized that, under conditions wherein the countryside has been collectivized, the socialist reform of the cities has been virtually completed, and the right to collective mastery of production materials has been returned to the hands of the workers, the consolidation of the political and spiritual agreement among the people is a motive force for

propelling all aspects of the work forward. During the earlier national democratic revolutionary stage, the solidarity and unanimity of the masses was usually developed through the activities of the political organizations; now, during the socialist revolutionary stage, the vast majority of the masses have already entered collective economic organizations and spiritual and political solidarity and unanimity among the people must be built up and specifically expressed in socialist economic organizations. For this very reason, we believe that one very important factor in strengthening solidarity and in vigorously developing spiritual and political unanimity among the people is to respect, develop, and protect the collective master right of the masses and to worry about improving the method of operation in the production units in the installations so that they will produce increasingly more surplus products and increase the income of the masses. This is also the principal guideline and measure for satisfactorily resolving internal contradictions among the people with a view to developing to a high degree the creative intellect and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, protecting and powerfully strengthening the collective economic organizations, and assure the intensification of production, combat, and organization of civilian life in every situation. Presently, the lack of democracy and the violations of the right of the masses to be the collective master are fairly common at all echelons, especially at the basic echelons, and they are manifested in many ways, especially in the management of the economy and in the distribution of products. This situation has had some adverse effect on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. Therefore, in order to build up solidarity and unanimity among the people and strengthen the contact between the party and the masses, we must resolutely struggle to overcome the deficiencies mentioned above. During the past three years, we have constantly attached importance to political and ideological education, to the development of revolutionary heroism and of the tradition of combat solidarity, and to the elevation among the people of the concept of collective master. We are determined to consolidate and strengthen the socialist battle position and to make sure that no matter how fierce the war of destruction becomes the enterprises will continue to operate, the cooperatives will remain sound, and production will develop. At the same time, we are giving serious attention to the matter of developing the role of the various organizations in educating the masses and in struggling to assure a solemn implementation of party lines and policies; we are actively instilling and elevating the revolutionary qualities and moral values in the cadre and party members and resolutely overcoming manifestations of

subjectivism, authoritarianism, estrangement from the masses, and violations of the right of the masses to be the collective master. We have tried to end once and for all the problem of illegitimate "jubilee" eating and drinking in the installations and to make the cadre and party members voluntarily guarantee openness in front of the masses about money and paddy and to make the cadre and party members exemplary in labor. The realities in Nam Ha have demonstrated that one effective measure for teaching the cadre and party members and for consolidating the relationship between the party and the masses is to firmly adhere to the system of periodic self-criticism in front of the masses by the party chapters and party members and to mobilize the masses to actively contribute critical ideas about the cadre, party members, and the leadership of the party chapters.

In teaching and elevating political and spiritual unanimity among the people, we have constantly intensified the patriotic emulation movement with a view to mobilizing vast numbers of the masses to enter into their activities with a revolutionary attack spirit, using that as a motive force for overcoming every difficulty and challenge and moving forward to secure victory.

In addition to organizing and mobilizing the masses to produce effectively and fight victoriously, we have concentrated on solving problems connected with the life of the workers in the cities and with the life of the peasants in each zone and we have adjusted the mobilization of manpower and materiel to make it appropriate to the conditions and capability of each area within the province in order to correctly resolve the relationship between mobilization and insuring the health of the people and between accumulation and consumption in each area while also guaranteeing the overall requirements of the state. In the war environment, civilian life in Nam Ha has, generally speaking, remained stable during the past years and in some respects and in some areas it has been improved; consequently, the confidence and enthusiasm of the masses has been elevated and solidarity and unanimity within the party organization and among the people have been strengthened.

In discussing the matter of solidarity and unanimity among the people of Nam Ha, we cannot fail to speak about the problem of solidarity between Catholics and non-Catholics because this is a matter of special importance to our province. Religiously disguised reactionary elements there constantly seek ways to carry out divisive and subversive activities.

But all of their shrewd activities during the past several years have been bankrupted. At present, the mass movement in the area of the Catholic compatriots in our province have changed discernibly and is developing in an increasingly sounder way. These changes are reflected in the increased national awareness and level of socialist consciousness among the masses, in the constantly stronger production relationship, in the constantly developing production, in the strengthened solidarity between Catholics and non-Catholics, and in the expanded party and youth group forces. The developments mentioned above are a result of the fact that our party organization knew how to instill and elevate class consciousness and national awareness and knew how to combine the mobilization of the Catholic masses with the resolute and timely suppression of subversive activities of reactionary elements and the overcoming of rightist or "leftist" tendencies among the cadre. At the same time, it is also the result of leading the Catholic masses to carry out the three revolutions with a view to strengthening and consolidating the new production relationship, building up the material and technical base, and intensifying the movement to improve techniques in order to stimulate the development of production, properly carry out the duties to the state, effectively take care of the life of the people, and properly implement party and government religious policies.

The solidarity of the party organization and of all the people is a very valuable victory for our Nam Ha party organization and people. Naturally, we cannot be subjective and lose our vigilance because the difficulties and challenges will definitely become greater in number and possibly more complicated in some respects. The party organization and people of our province are still striving to consolidate and strengthen solidarity and unanimity and to resolutely maintain and develop this beautiful tradition in every organization and in every field of activity with a view to struggling to achieve new and greater and more comprehensive victories.

Local economic construction and development is a new problem and, therefore, in thought and in implementation, our party organization has had to think a lot and work a lot. The things presented above are our initial experiments. But we must have time and experience in order to continue to evaluate and supplement them. During the past three years, our Nam Ha Province has scored achievements and had deficiencies and shortcomings in its local economic development work. Consequently, we were very touched to hear Comrade Le Duan, the First Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, analyze the strongpoints and weaknesses of our

party organization during the recent congress of the representatives of the Nam Ha party organization and point out for our provincial party organization and people ideas, concepts, lines, and guidelines for local economic development. At present, in addition to studying the resolution of the congress of the provincial party organization, we are arranging discussions of the talk given by Comrade Le Duan from the province down to the installations so that we can cast light on the various aspects of the work of the party organization and transform the instructions and teachings of Comrade Le Duan and the resolution of the congress of the party organization into specific actions designed to stimulate local economic development in Nam Ha.

- (1) At the time we had not specifically defined the norms for increasing agricultural labor productivity as central later did with the establishment of the goal of one worker per hectare of cultivation.

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QUYET TIEN COOPERATIVE EXPLAINS SUCCESS FACTORS

[Article by Nguyen Thi Khoa, Secretary of the Yen Khanh District Committee; "Quyet Tien Cooperative, Located in an Area Exclusively Devoted to Rice Cultivation, Struggles to Attain the Three Goals in Agriculture"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No. 11, November 1968, pp 49-58]

Quyet Tien Cooperative belongs to Khanh Nhac Township in Yen Khanh District in the key rice area of Ninh Binh Province. The cooperative has 202 hectares of land and an average of 370 square meters per capita. Most of the land in the cooperative is wet land and there is very little land for growing miscellaneous crops. For ages the only thing it has been possible to do here is transplant rice and the rice yields have been very low. During the period of French rule the highest annual rice yields in the so-called "privately owned" fields was only 13 to 14 piculs per hectare; the "publicly owned" fields, usually called "commoner fields," only produced "two pole-loads per sao [one sao equals 360 square meters]." Consequently, the life of the villagers was very miserable. Village 4 alone had 132 people starve to death in 1945; that was 18% of the population in the village. Nearly half of the villagers were engaged in "peddler" occupations or lived as scavengers.

After the August revolution and the land reform the rice yields increased but slowly. It was only when the cooperative was established that production acquired the ability to develop and rice yields rose from 3.2 tons per hectare in 1962 to 4.3 tons per hectare in 1965.

In 1965, through the merger of two small cooperatives into one large cooperative, the size of the cooperative was expanded and production in the cooperative was able to develop vigorously. During the three years 1965 to 1967, the cooperative struggled to gradually realize all three goals and by 1967 had attained all three goals (see chart 1).

	1965	1966	1967
-Per Annum Rice Yield (Two Crops)	4.3 tons	4.3 ton	5 tons
-Number of Pigs per Hectare of Cultivation	1.5 head	1.9 head	2.1 head
-Area of Cultivation under the Charge of one worker*	.5 hectares	.82 hectares	.98 hectares

*Figured according to the number of workers in the planting branch including both those directly involved and those indirectly involved.

How was it that Quyet Tien Cooperative was able to attain all three goals at once?

Establishing Production Sectors and Building Up the Material and Technical Base in Order to Carry Out Intensive Cultivation of Rice.

While people were still making their living individually the land was cut up into many small pieces. When the cooperative was established its size at first was small and it was not possible to develop water conservancy projects and, therefore, neither was it possible to rearrange the fields. After the size of the cooperative was enlarged (above 200 hectares of cultivation) the cooperative planned the fields and divided them into many sectors, the largest sector being 25 acres and the smallest being eight acres. Each sector was also divided into many plots ranging in size from one acre to one acre and two saos. Each sector specialized in a particular plant or it was used for a definite thing: a sector for transplanting rice, a sector for sowing seedlings, a sector for growing vegetables, a sector for growing miscellaneous crops, a sector for growing food for livestock, a sector for growing green fertilizer plants, a sector for raising fish, and so forth. In the rice sectors there were also fields specially devoted to the transplanting of particular types of rice. Moreover, there were also sectors specially devoted to experiments,

sectors specially devoted to selecting and multiplying new seeds, and so forth. Because of the sectoring of the fields we began to achieve specialization in the raising of plants in the cooperative.

The sectoring of the fields permitted the rational deployment of the plants. For example, those sectors near the village where the soil was better and where it was easy to look after the land were devoted to the sowing of seedlings. Vegetables and miscellaneous crops were raised in the high fields where the soil is sandy. Various types of tall rice plants are grown in the low-elevation fields and green vegetables and wet potatoes were grown in the lower-elevation sectors. Because of the sectoring of the fields and the rational arrangement of the plant structure the cooperative acquired favorable conditions for carrying out water-conservancy development and for applying progressive technical measures. When the fields used to be scattered, it was very difficult to supervise the application of new techniques. Now, because one type of plant or one rice crop at the minimum is grown and transplanted within one or two sectors, the cooperative has been able to establish separate cultivation schedules such as schedules for working the soil, irrigating, draining, sowing and transplanting, tending, and harvesting for each type of crop in order to assure an increase in plant yields. The sectoring of the land also created favorable conditions for managing the fields. When the fields were scattered and there was a miscellaneous assortment of crops it was difficult to manage the fields. Now, field management has been facilitated by the sectoring of the land and the work of investigating the fields has also been made easier; consequently, there are ways to promptly resolve problems and to assure successful production. The sectoring of the fields also made it possible to achieve coordination between "water and fish and roads and plants" in the fields. On the basis of the field plan, the cooperative built a complete water-conservancy network and also combined this with the development of fish raising. A system of roads was also formed along with the system of canals and this created a very advantageous communications network capable of bringing boats and transport vehicles to each sector with great ease. As a result, it was nearly as if man had been completely liberated. Consequently, the transportation yield increased five to six times. The cooperative grew more than 10,000 phi lao trees on the embankments around the sectors in order to block the typhoon winds. At a conference to mobilize the members to grow trees, someone said: "It makes no sense to keep talking about the costs because what tree can live with cattle destroying it?" Now there are rows of phi lao trees

everywhere, both blocking the typhoon winds for the plants and shielding the workers from the sun while they rest and also beautifying the fields.

The sectoring of the fields and the rearrangement of the plant structure marked a new development in the production organization, eliminated the dispersed production situation of the small and individual production system of the past, and brought production into large-scale specialized cultivation. As a result, high results were obtained from the rational utilization of land and from intensive cultivation. Based on the land plan and in order to insure the proper implementation of the land plan, the cooperative reconstructed the fields and improved the soil to make the fields more fertile and to assure stability and high productivity for production.

The fields of Quyet Tien Cooperative are level and criss-crossed with many streams and canals creating a very favorable water situation. But the fields here used to be regularly water-logged and struck by drought, especially water-logged; as a result yields were low. Once the size of the cooperative was increased, the cooperative, adopting the field development plan as a basis, established a water-conservancy development plan and sought to implement that plan. At present, the cooperative has a system of canals and ditches which irrigate 75% of the fields and it has a relatively complete system of roads around the sector and embankments around the plots. The cooperative built two large bridges and 40 culverts along the roads around the sectors. From 1965 to 1967, each worker excavated 82 cubic meters of land for water-conservancy projects. Because of the relatively complete network of water-conservancy projects, the cooperative virtually eliminated water-logging and drought; nearly one half of the area of cultivation was irrigated and drained under a system of complete control and 20% of the area was irrigated and drained according to scientific measures; 11% of the area was cleansed of its acidity through the use of alluvial fresh water; 30% of the area was aerated. At present, the cooperative is continuing to perfect the water-conservancy system and actively dredging and cleaning the canals and ditches with a view to further enlarging the area of controlled irrigation and drainage and the area irrigated and drained according to scientific measures in order to more effectively serve intensive cultivation.

In order to nourish the soil and carry out intensive cultivation of rice, the cooperative actively produced fertilizer. The pig stocks of the cooperatives were rapidly developed and this raised the supply of animal manure from

3,580 tons in 1966 to 7,678 tons in 1967, twice the amount. At the same time, because it successfully resolved the water-conservancy problem, the cooperative was able to vigorously develop duckweed and Sesbania. In 1966, the cooperative grew 320 acres of duckweed and netted 841 tons of green manure; in 1967, it grew 380 hectares and netted 1,019 tons, an increase of 21%. In 1966, it raised 50 acres of Sesbania, netting 300 tons of fertilizer; in 1967, it raised 120 acres, netting 720 tons, an increase of 140%. In addition to animal manure and green fertilizer, the cooperative also made full use of human excrement and urine and pond sludge. As a result, it raised the level of fertilization per hectare from six tons in 1966 to twelve tons in 1967, double the amount. The cooperative concentrated on increasing the quality of the fertilizer by accelerating the processing of fertilizer and effectively applying fertilizing techniques. The cooperative established in each production unit one group for buying up and processing fertilizer; this group had its own processing house and all of the equipment necessary for processing the fertilizer. All of the types of animal manure were processed according to the correct technical methods with pond sludge or decomposed rock. Only after the fertilizer had been covered and had fermented did the production units take it and apply it in accordance with the instructions from the fertilizer processing team.

Because of the application of large amounts of good quality fertilizer, the rice yields of the cooperative increased from 4.3 tons per hectare in 1966 to 5 tons per hectare in 1967 despite a significant decrease in chemical fertilizers. Some cooperatives in the district did a fairly good job of water-conservancy development but plant yields increased slowly, chiefly because they failed to properly resolve the problem of fertilizer.

The results of the aforementioned work of building up the fields and improving and nourishing the soil made it possible and imperative for us to use new seeds in order to achieve higher rice yields. The cooperative gradually changed the rice seeds and by the tenth-month crop of 1967 the entire area was transplanted with good rice seeds.

The cooperative established a seedling field sector specially devoted to the multiplication and selection of new seeds; this work was carried out by a production unit composed of 40 laborers. Consequently, the introduction of new seeds was very successful. The area of new seed transplanting increased from 120 acres in 1965 to 591 acres in 1967. Spring rice alone increased from 52 acres in 1966 to 115 acres in 1968.

There is hope that spring rice will become one of the principal rice crops of the cooperative. In addition to spring rice, the fifth-month rice area was transplanted with high-productivity and stable rice seeds such as Haiphong tep and so forth and the tenth-month rice area was transplanted with khe nam lun and moc tuyen seeds and so forth. All of these rice seeds are strong and high-productivity seeds.

In addition to building up the essential material base for the intensive cultivation of rice as mentioned above, the cooperative also effectively supplied equipment for the workers and properly carried out technical measures of cultivation and adhered to the crop schedule.

The realities of Quyet Tien Cooperative show that not only places which have few fields but also places which have large numbers of fields can carry out intensive cultivation and achieve high yields. The success of Quyet Tien Cooperative in achieving five tons of paddy per hectare was the direct result of the development of the material and technical base and the proper implementation of the various measures of intensive cultivation. The cooperative fully understood its own special characteristics and its production orientation toward exclusive cultivation of rice and intensive cultivation of rice. After that, it concentrated its strength and capital on building up the fields, both reorganizing the fields and improving and upgrading the fertility of the fields in order to create new fields with high-productivity and stable concentrated production. During the three year period 1965 to 1967, the fixed capital of the cooperative doubled from 81,073 dong (1965) to 162,014 dong (1967) and the number of work days increased by one half from 222,000 (1965) to 330,000 (1967); this was essentially invested in building up the material and technical base for intensive cultivation of rice. As a result, the cooperative was able to develop the material and technical base, to assure an upgrading of the level of intensive cultivation, and also to learn how to properly employ that material and technical base and to properly carry out the various technical measures of intensive cultivation in order to increase the yield and output of rice in a vigorous and stable manner. As a cooperative specializing in the raising of rice and with 200 hectares and the rice area representing 85% of the area of cultivation, the struggle to achieve five tons of paddy per hectare had a very great significance--that of rapidly increasing the output of paddy in order to increase the income of the cooperative and the members and increasing the amount of paddy to supply the needs of the state. Of the 802 tons of paddy in 1967, the cooperative sold to the state 368 tons, 46% of the output of paddy; the average per

capita level of consumption in the cooperative was 19 kilograms. Each hectare of cultivation supplied 1,820 kilograms of paddy to the state.

Actively Developing Pig Raising Along with the Effort to Intensively Cultivate Rice.

In order to vigorously develop the pig stocks, the cooperative actively encouraged and assisted the families of members to raise pigs. It set aside 5% of the land for the families; this land included both wet fields and vegetable-growing fields and it was designed to help the members grow many types of food plants for pigs. The cooperative also gave a number of areas in the cooperative to the members so that they could grow duckweed in order to acquire food for the pigs. The cooperative gave priority in the supply of bricks and cement to the construction of pigpens; as of this date, nearly 100% of the families have two-level pigpens. The cooperative gave attention to providing incentive for those families which did an excellent job of raising pigs; it sold to them an additional amount of food taken from the 2% of the food set aside for animal husbandry in the cooperative. For those families which encountered difficulties, the cooperative lent capital and sold breeder pigs. The animal husbandry technicians in the cooperative regularly stay close to the families in order to instruct them in the methods of waking up the pigs to eat and of immunizing the pigs against disease. Because of the positive measures of assistance, most of the families were able to raise pigs; even families with few people were able to raise pigs and some families raised three to four pigs with each one weighing 40 to 50 kilograms. Consequently, the pig stocks of the families increased from 456 in 1965 to 661 in 1967.

As for collective animal husbandry, the collective animal husbandry pen of the cooperative was built in 1963. At first, because the animal husbandry guidelines had not been defined, because of the lack of experience in collective animal husbandry, because of the instability of the seed base, and because of the lack of real unanimity in the outlook of a large number of the party members and members of the cooperative, the collective animal husbandry camp encountered many difficulties and sometimes it looked like it would go defunct. But the chapter committee and the administrative committee of the cooperative never wavered. The cadre, party members, and cooperative members of Quyet Tien sought to overcome the difficulties and resolved to develop the collective pig stocks. Based on its enlarged

size, the cooperative boldly developed a collective animal husbandry unit composed of more than 60 workers, including both primary workers and subsidiary workers, with 65 acres of land in order to grow grains and vegetables; the unit had 16 cattle and depots, drying fields, animal pens, and work implements. The cooperative properly resolved the problem of feed in order to develop collective pig stocks. The area planted with food for animal husbandry increased from 5% of the area of cultivation in 1965 to 12% in 1967. In addition to increasing the area, the cooperative also skillfully arranged to grow many types of vegetables and subsidiary plants in this area to assure the supply of sufficient edible vegetables year round for the pigs. During the summer and fall there were green vegetables and wet potatoes; during the fall and winter there were duckweed, lap vegetables, xu hao leaves [a cultivated variety of brassica oleracea], and bap cai gia [old cabbage]. The cooperative also planted additional peanuts, sesame, and beans in order to acquire additional nitrogen for the pigs. The fields planted with subsidiary crops were broken down into special sectors for intensive cultivation and, therefore, yields were high: the result was that the cooperative was able to supply sufficient edible vegetables for the raising of pigs. As for leadership, the cooperative brought 20% of the party members from the party chapter over to work in the animal husbandry unit; this included one chapter committee member who served as assistant chief in charge of the animal husbandry unit. In the animal husbandry camp there was a camp chief, a deputy camp chief, a warehouse custodian, and a private accountant--all specially responsible for managing the raising of the pigs. Moreover, the cooperative also had 19 primary level animal husbandry technical cadre. The animal husbandry unit was also split into three groups: the feed production group had 37 people, the feeding group had 16 people, and the fertilizer processing group had five people. The feed production element was also divided into two groups: a group for producing fine feed and a group for producing rough feed. In order to make sure that the pig feed had the proper nutritional value, the cooperative set up the percentage of land planted with the various types of feed so that it was in balance with the nutritional ratios in the food rations of the pigs. The cooperative used 85% of the area set aside for animal husbandry in order to grow fine foods (rice); 12.8% of the area in order to grow rough foods (subsidiary crops, vegetables, and duckweed); and 2.2% in order to grow nitrogenous foods (peanuts and sesame and so forth). The collective pig stocks were cared for according to the new techniques: the pigpen was clean and sanitary and a system of food rations was instituted for each type of pig in accordance with its age

and weight. Because of the resolute spirit and the positive measures, the collective pig stocks increased from 148 head in 1965 to 320 head in 1967 and by 30 June 1968 there were 400 head. As of this date, the collective pig stocks represent 41.5% of the total number of pigs of the cooperative and the cooperative members and the percentage of pig production in the total output value of the cooperative increased from 4.1% in 1965 to 8% in 1967.

From the experience of Quyet Tien Cooperative, we see that in an area specially devoted to raising rice that rice and pigs are the two principal production branches of the cooperative. The main route to break the grip of uncultivation of rice there was the development of pig raising, causing pig raising to advance from a subordinate occupation to a primary business branch. If we simply emphasize rice production and overlook the matter of developing pig raising we will go around in circles as far as breaking the grip of uncultivation of rice and we will be unable to bring about a new division of labor and a new balance between rice and pigs, between planting and animal husbandry, and between grains and foodstuffs. In order to accomplish this, we must have the determination to develop animal husbandry, must actively carry out the development of the material and technical base, must specialize labor in the animal husbandry branch, and must arrange cadre in such a way as to guarantee proper management of animal husbandry and aggressive adoption of science and technology in animal husbandry. This is the only way that pig raising can develop vigorously and stably. In addition to actively developing collective pig stocks, we must give the utmost assistance to the pig raising carried on by the families, viewing this as the principal animal husbandry method at the present time, because pig stocks belonging to the families presently account for a high percentage of the total number of pigs; this is a principal problem in the matter of correctly resolving the relationship between the collective economy and the subsidiary economy of the families of members. Quyet Tien Cooperation properly resolved the aforementioned problems and, therefore, the pig stocks belonging to the group and belonging to the families of members have developed rapidly so that the general pig stocks in the cooperative (with an average weight of 48 kilograms) increased from 634 in 1965 to 981 in 1967--a rise of 54% over 1965.

The development of pig stocks must be closely coordinated step by step with intensive cultivation to increase rice yields but we must not go on and wait until there is an abundance of food before developing animal husbandry because that would make it very difficult to create a

plentiful fertilizer base for the intensive cultivation of rice. The experience of Quyet Tien is that, on the basis of defining the production guidelines and the relationship between rice and pigs, we must rationally arrange the land and invest in the development of the material and technical base in a balanced way for both the planting and animal husbandry branches; we must also divide the labor and properly organize the labor in these two branches in order to create a high labor productivity in both branches. And at each stage of development in the work of increasing rice yields and food output, we must systematically transfer an appropriate part of the area and a necessary part of the labor over to animal husbandry in order to both vigorously develop animal husbandry and create a basis for increasing rice yields. Because it properly resolved that relationship, the Quyet Tien Cooperative was able to develop rice and pigs together and to raise rice yields from 4.3 tons per hectare and pigs from 1.5 per hectare of cultivation in 1965 to five tons of paddy per hectare and two pigs per hectare of cultivation in 1967, attaining both goals at once.

Properly Organizing Labor in the Cooperative.

After the size of the cooperative was enlarged, it carried out a redivision of labor and arranged to specialize labor. In addition to the ten basic production units, the cooperative also organized specialized production units and teams under the direct supervision of the administrative committee such as the unit for producing seeds, the unit for the collective raising of pigs, the irrigation unit, the science and technology unit, the welding and carpentry team, the transportation team, and so forth and specialized teams and groups under the management of the basic production units such as the plowing team, the fertilizer processing team, and groups of a seasonal nature such as transplanting groups, seedling-uprooting groups, and so forth. In the past, the cooperative usually shifted workers around in a hurried fashion and this caused a waste of the labor power and made the quality of the work very low. Now, because of the specialized units, teams, and groups and because of the clear division of effort and division of responsibility, each person is responsible for that thing which he does. Consequently, the sense of responsibility of the members has been elevated. At the same time, because each worker is specializing in one job or in one certain activity, he is able to increase his production capability and increase his labor productivity. Because of the seed unit, the cooperative was able to overcome the situation of bad seeds and mixed-up seeds and the perennial shortage of seedlings; it was able to assure that the cooperative had sufficient numbers of new seeds to attain high and

stable yields. It was also able to supply to the state 22 tons in 1966 and 58 tons in 1967 of selected new seeds. Because of the science and technology team, the cooperative was able to plant summer duckweed and to have just about the best duckweed production movement in the district, helping to raise the level of fertilization in order to carry out intensive cultivation and increase yields. Because of the plowing unit, the people who plowed knew the cattle and the land and were able to avoid injury to the cattle and to the plows; consequently, this increased the efficiency of the plowing and harrowing. Moreover, the increasingly scientific nature of irrigation and drainage, the increasingly timely nature of the prevention and eradication of insects and disease, and the rapid repair of farm implements all had an important cause: the fact that the cooperative had organized units and teams specially responsible for these jobs. Because of the specialization of labor, the application of science and technology to production really became a mass movement in the cooperative.

The process of building up the specialized units and teams was closer linked with the process of upgrading the outlook concerning reorganizing labor in the cooperative. In the beginning, when this problem was brought up, many people thought it was a waste of time and did not want to change their old backward habits. Conversely, some people wanted to establish large-scale specialized units; for example, they established two specialized units for plowing and for processing fertilizer which operated on a cooperative-wide scale. But the realities indicated that the establishment of a plowing unit on such a scale would not have been appropriate to the actual situation of the cooperative and would not have been advantageous because it would not have been possible to fully utilize the labor capability of the people specializing in plowing and it would not have been possible to exercise initiative in arranging the cultivation work within each unit. Because it realized that it would not be advantageous, the cooperative dissolved its common plowing unit and converted it into plowing teams under the management of the production units. When they were transferred to the production units, the sense of responsibility of the plowers was upgraded and, therefore, they plowed and harrowed more carefully; at the same time, it made it possible to fully utilize the spare time of the plowers to build up embankments, to ship stubble, to bail water, to uproot seedlings, and to transport fertilizer and, thereby, increase labor efficiency. The fertilizer processing unit also went through a similar process.

In order to carry out the specialization of labor and achieve high labor efficiency, the cooperative actively supplied work implements to the workers. In addition to buying sufficient numbers of ordinary work implements, it actively brought new implements into the fields. By 1967, the cooperative had 130 double-cattle plows, 43 ox carts and modified vehicles, 42 bamboo boats and wood boats, and 116 64.A rakes. As for small machinery, the cooperative purchased one pump with an output of 350 cubic meters per hour, one rice thresher, one milling machine, and one machine for grinding feed for the pigs. Because it boldly purchased new production implements and actively applied new technical measures, the cooperative has vastly altered its method of operation, not only easing the burden of the workers but also increasing labor productivity. For example, through the use of improved implements, labor productivity in plowing and harrowing (particularly harrowing) has increased by one half; transportation has increased five times; weeding has increased four times; and the labor productivity in water bailing, rice threshing, paddy milling, and grinding feed for pigs has increased from 10 to 15 times, provided that there is sufficient fuel for the machines to operate. The introduction of new implements, especially machinery, into the cooperative was something new for the members. Consequently, there was an unavoidable initial unfamiliarity in regard to the use and maintenance of the equipment. The way the cooperative overcame the situation was to continue to vigorously instill a spirit of collective mastery in the members, concentrating on criticizing those units and individuals which failed to give proper attention to public property; moreover, and no less importantly, it actively improved the labor capability of the members. The bold establishment of specialized units and teams such as science and technology teams, fertilizer processing teams, seed units, water-conservancy units, plowing groups, transplanting groups, and so forth had a positive effect in bringing science and technology to the masses and in upgrading the labor performance of the workers. At the same time, the cooperative concentrated on developing the corps of technical cadre. By 1967, the cooperative had 36 middle-level and primary-level cadre specializing in planting and animal husbandry techniques. Because it boldly marched into science and technology and properly organized labor, Quyet Tien Cooperative had one of the best intensive cultivation movements in the district, especially in regard to the production of fertilizer, transplanting according to the right techniques, and transplanting new types of rice.

In addition to upgrading the capabilities of the workers, the cooperative attached importance to bolstering the health of the workers. The cooperative built on its own a dispensary permanently staffed by two nurses. From the day it acquired its own dispensary, the prevention and treatment of disease have been very prompt and the number of people in poor health has dropped dramatically. Consequently, the members have additional strength for producing. The cooperative also organized two kindergartens and four children groups. Consequently, it has been able to help the women with small children acquire time for production. The cooperative concentrated on helping old people and arranging appropriate work so that they can earn additional income.

The cooperative gave attention to the matter of assuring the collective master rights of the members. During each production season, the members are allowed to participate in the formulation of the production plan and in the establishment of the norms for the three contracts and in the establishment of the distribution plan. The results of the harvest were promptly and clearly publicized so that the members would know. Cadre and party members in the cooperative actively participated in the work, had a vanguard spirit in the face of difficulties, and had a spirit of yielding material advantages to others. This experience gave the members, both the Catholics and the non-Catholics, confidence in the cooperative and made them love and respect the cadre and party members and, thereby, develop a spirit of enthusiasm about their production work.

The proper organization of labor was an important contribution to the achievement of five tons of paddy per hectare in the cooperative with an average of 280 work days per hectare of cultivation. Thanks to the increase in labor efficiency, the cooperative was able to reserve part of its labor power for continuing the development of the material and technical base and for expanding the various branches and occupations; at the same time, it was able to reduce the number of workers in order to supply the needs of the state. During the three years 1965 to 1967, the cooperative reduced the number of workers in the planting branch by 29% in order to expand production in the cooperative and it also reduced the total number of workers in the cooperative by 23% in order to supply the combat needs and development needs of the national economy. Consequently, the cooperative was able to achieve the goal of one worker per hectare of cultivation.

However, Quyet Tien Cooperative still has weaknesses such as the small area--only 4%--planted with subsidiary crops; the low labor productivity in the animal husbandry

branch; the failure to properly maintain and utilize the large number of work implements; the failure to mobilize all of the labor capabilities of the members in order to develop production; the failure to properly establish labor norms, and so forth. These are deficiencies which the cooperative is striving to overcome.

In 1967, Quyet Tien Cooperative struggled to achieve the three goals simultaneously. Production in the cooperative was rapidly developed while the number of workers declined; labor efficiency in the cooperative increased dramatically:

Explanation	1965	1967	Rate of Increase 1967/1965
-Output of Paddy by One Worker in One Year*	1,233 kg	1,516 kg	+22%
-Income of One Worker in One Year	165 dong	189 dong	+26%
-Output of Paddy and Goods of One Worker	584 kg	695 kg	+20%
-Pork Sold to the State by One Worker	29 kg	36 kg	+27%

*This chart includes the total number of workers in the cooperative within the specified age group.

With the aforementioned labor productivity, the amount of surplus paddy and pork which the cooperative supplied to the state increased to 40% of the output of goods. Both the income and the standard of living of the members were improved and the accumulation of the cooperative was also increased. Consequently, with the attainment of the three goals--i.e., the increase in agricultural labor productivity and, thereby, the expansion of the social division of labor--agriculture will be able to develop in an all-embracing way, will create many more products, and thereby, will really become the basis for industrial development.

In order to achieve the three goals mentioned above, we thought that in addition to the efforts of the cooperative itself it would be necessary to have assistance from the state and a positive contribution from industry and from other branches in order to promptly respond to the needs, especially production material needs, of agriculture. At the same time, it was necessary to have close supervision

from the higher echelons and directly from the district echelon. The experience of our province and district in supervising Quyet Tien Cooperative have verified this. The role of higher echelon vis-a-vis the cooperative was mainly one of giving assistance and of clearly indicating the production guidelines, the economic structure, and the path of development of the cooperative on the basis of the sectoring of production in the locality; helping the cooperative to consolidate and systematically perfect the production relationship, to properly carry out ideological education, to raise the cultural level, and to create a solid and advantageous base for intensifying the development of the material and technical base and for the application of science and technology to production. The thing of decisive importance in the supervision was the work of educating the party committee, the party chapter, and the cadre of the cooperative about the party line on agricultural development and about the position and viewpoint of the working class so that they could lead and supervise the cooperative and agricultural production; at the same time, it was necessary to delve deeply into economic and technical management and to guide and assist the cooperative in upgrading its managerial level. And this meant that the effort to achieve the three goals not only require that the cooperative make very many forward leaps but also made it imperative for higher echelons and the various branches of the economy to rapidly improve their leadership and supervision over the cooperatives in order to assist the cooperatives in the attainment of the three goals and to move forward to achieve the three goals in agriculture on a district-wide and province-wide scale.

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CSO: 3520-D

TIENT PHONG COOPERATIVE OUTLINES PRODUCTION PLANS

[Article by Tran Ngoc Duc; "Tien Phong Cooperative Struggles to Realize the Three Goals in an Area Exclusively Devoted to Rice Cultivation"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No. 11, November 1968, pp 58-65]

Collectivization accompanied by water-conservancy development and the introduction of new techniques to agricultural production are designed to achieve intensive cultivation and five tons of paddy per hectare.

Our Cooperative of Tien Phong is situated in the middle of the second water-logged area of Hai Hau District, Nam Ha Province. The land is from +0.5 to -0.2 and, therefore, the fields are usually inundated year round; the soil is also acidic and saline and the method of making a living was still backward and, consequently, the rice yields used to be very low. As long as the individual method of making a living continued our Tien Phong peasants had to resign themselves to the plight of flooding and water-logging. As soon as we entered the path of collective livelihood we acquired the capability to build water-conservancy projects. But prior to 1965, our cooperative had no correct and all-embrasive water-conservancy plan and, therefore, had to waste considerable effort every year rebuilding things. Water-conservancy activity at the time had not begun to return practical results vis-a-vis intensive cultivation to increase yields in the field. Therefore, production in our cooperative continued to stagnate. Only in 1966 did we really formulate

a complete water-conservancy plan and resolve to fully carry it out. Because of it, we were able to create a network of irrigation and drainage canals at all levels; nearly all of the fields have embankments around the regions and plots. Right after that, we established in each production unit two people specially responsible for the management and utilization of water-conservancy projects which serve production. Then, we were able to control the water in the fields in accordance with the needs of production. Moreover, because of the favorable network of irrigation and drainage canals, we acquired the capability to bring fresh water containing much silt into fertilize the fields and wash out the acid and salt, increasing the fertility of the soil. Today, our water-conservancy work is effectively serving intensive cultivation and has wrought a new situation in regard to the development of agricultural production in the low-elevation areas specially devoted to the transplanting of rice in our cooperative.

Our fields have a fairly good program of water-conservancy and, therefore, we have been able to plant duckweed. The clear and closely-tailored system of contracting for the growing of duckweed has had the effect of stimulating the members of the cooperative to actively grow duckweed. In 1966, our cooperative planted duckweed over 150% of the area (hot-weather duckweed was planted over 20% of the area); in 1967, 220% of the area was planted with duckweed (40% of the area was planted with hot-weather duckweed).

Once we acquired the embankments around the fields and plots and were able to exercise greater initiative in irrigation and drainage we gained the ability to vigorously develop Sesbania. At first, when we brought Sesbania down to the fields, the members of the cooperative were perplexed because they were afraid that it would damage the rice. We built a test site for sowing mo Sesbania in fields where the rice plants were still young and achieved good results. The members of the cooperative were sympathetic. We contracted with the members to grow the Sesbania; the result was that they grew Sesbania along the roads, on the embankments around the plots, and on both sides of the canals and they grew mo Sesbania in almost the entire fifth-month transplant area. Consequently, in 1967, each of our hectares was fertilized with 11 to 13 tons of Sesbania.

Moreover, we gave serious attention to the vigorous development of pigs in order to acquire large amounts of animal manure. We also mobilized the young people to serve as the locomotive force in the movement to bring pond sludge in to

fertilize the fields. We also mobilized the families of members to sell human excrement and urine to the cooperative. We mixed nitrogenous fertilizer with sludge and made it into balls in order to fertilize the roots of the rice; consequently, we were able to develop the effect of the nitrogenous fertilizer.

Using the aforementioned sources of fertilizer, we applied an average of 30 tons of fertilizer to each hectare in our cooperative in 1966 and an average of 44 tons in 1967 (expressed in terms of animal manure). Because of the effective water-conservancy development work and the acquisition of large amounts of fertilizer our cooperative successfully improved the soil which had always been marshy, alkaline, and saline into fertile soil and vastly increased yields over the previous years.

If we had continued to transplant the previous types of local rice while using that much fertilizer the rice definitely would have become overgrown, would have fallen prematurely, and would have been ruined. Therefore, we adopted a policy of looking for types of rice which could consume a lot of fertilizer, which had tough plants, and which had high yields. During the tenth-month season, we transplanted a lot of khe nam lun, moc tuyen, tam thom [a kind of rice], and nep bac; during the fifth-month season, we transplanted ba la [three leaf] and cut fifth-month plants; during the spring season, we transplanted tran chau lun.

We considered "sufficient water, large quantities of fertilizer, and good species of rice" to be the three ways to achieve high rice yields in the fields of the cooperative. But, in regard to the matter of transplanting and planting, if we had continued to use the old method of "two meters of rice and one meter of potatoes"--i.e., the old sparse transplanting--we would not have been able to assure the necessary density of clusters and blossoms per unit of cultivation and would not have been able to achieve the desired yield and output. We mobilized and arranged the stretching of wires in straight rows in order to transplant the entire rice transplant area and assure distances of 25 centimeters by 15 centimeters or 25 centimeters by 12 centimeters.

The transplanting with stretched wires in straight rows and transplanting with reasonable thickness like this goes slower than the old sparse way of transplanting; if we had failed to make careful calculations and considerations we would not have been able to assure the transplanting schedule because the average per capita area of cultivation

in our cooperative is fairly high. Adjusting the sowing and planting structure in the fields to make it appropriate has a very positive effect vis-a-vis resolving this contradiction. We boldly introduced spring rice in order to spread out the crops and spread out the work and alleviate problems concerning labor power and plow cattle; this was the only way we were able to plow and transplant according to the new techniques and on schedule. In 1967, we transplanted spring rice over 20% of the area; this year, we are transplanting more than 40% of the area.

The introduction of spring rice to the sowing and transplanting structure is a very beneficial measure. It gives birth to a new situation for the development of agricultural production in the coastal wet field areas containing many fields. First, only by introducing spring rice is it possible to spread out the crops and spread out the work and thereby transplant and plant on schedule. Secondly, only by spreading out the crops was our cooperative able to rationally allocate and utilize labor power, cattle, and work implements for the purpose of intensive cultivation of both spring rice, fifth-month rice, and tenth-month rice. Thirdly, the introduction of spring rice to the sowing and planting structure enabled us to take the initiative in resolving contradictions between "fifth-month dry farming" and "spring wet farming" under unfavorable weather conditions. Fourthly, the spring rice transplanted in our fields attained fairly high yields and consequently had the effect of raising the general rice yields during the year.

In addition to concentrating on vigorously and thoroughly carrying out the aforementioned measures we have also given considerable attention to the improvement of production supervision; for example, we built key units designed to experiment with advanced technical measures in order to acquire experience to be applied on a large scale; we launched a movement to build experimental fields in the production units in order to "localize" advanced techniques and screen the traditional production experiences; we conducted training exercises in order to teach production skills and techniques to the cadre and members of the cooperative.

Through the aforementioned measures, we were able to carry out and overfulfil the goal of five tons of paddy per hectare per year. In 1966, we achieved nearly 52 piculs and in 1967, 59 piculs of paddy per hectare per year; during this fifth-month season, we achieved more than 29 piculs per hectare (in the past, from 1961 to 1965, we only attained

approximately 34 to 38 piculs per hectare per year). This was not the result of favorable weather. During these two years, unfavorable weather and the fierce war of destruction waged by the U.S. invaders caused fairly many difficulties for production in our cooperative. However, because we knew how to conduct collectivization in concert with water-conservancy development and the introduction of new technology into agricultural production, we were able to attain high rice yields and assure the transplanting of the entire area. Consequently, the total output of paddy each year in our cooperative has risen considerably. In 1966, we harvested more than 730 tons of paddy and in 1967, 772 tons. The amount of paddy and goods which our cooperative contributed to the state in 1966 was 275 tons; in 1967, the figure rose above 287 tons. On the average, each hectare of cultivation in our cooperative during 1967 supplied to the state 18 piculs of paddy and goods. The average level of consumption of the members of the cooperative also increased gradually: in 1966 it was 18 kilograms and in 1967 it rose to 19 kilograms.

Closely combining the collective economy and the subsidiary family economy in order to vigorously develop pigs.

Prior to 1966, because of the fact that the food problem had not been properly resolved and because of the failure to take a comprehensive view (only concentrating on collective animal husbandry without giving attention to animal husbandry performed by families of members), our pig stocks did not vigorously develop. A very large number of families were unable to raise pigs or were not raising them and, because of problems concerning food for the pigs, the pigs were being sold when they only weighed 25 to 30 kilograms. There were considerable losses in collective animal husbandry because of inferior organization. At this time our cooperative's pigs were not only few in number but they were also inferior in weight.

Only after our cooperative achieved an average of more than five tons of paddy per hectare per year with sufficient food for the people did we acquire the capability and dare to boldly set aside 12% of the area for growing food for livestock. But in order to develop the pig stocks rapidly, we had to have a correct way of looking at the situation and we had to have good measures for organizing and carrying out pig raising in the cooperative.

We advocated the vigorous development of pig raising in order to acquire large amounts of animal manure to guarantee intensive cultivation for high planting yields and in order to

acquire large amounts of meat to supply the needs of the state and improve the life of the members. With a view to implementing this concept, we concentrated on increasing both the number and the weight of the pigs so that we would have a large number of pigs and that the pigs would be heavy when they left the pens. We determined that it would be necessary to emphasize both pig raising by the cooperative and pig raising by the families of members in developing pig raising. But, in the immediate situation, while the collective pig raising by the cooperative continued to represent a small portion of the overall pig stocks, it was necessary to view pig raising in the families as the principal activity. For this reason, we emphasized instructing and assisting families to develop animal husbandry; for example, we lent land to the members for growing duckweed, we mobilized the members to grow wet potatoes over 5% of the land, we set aside some fertilizer and some labor time so that the members could carry out intensive cultivation of plants to use as feed for the livestock, we provided 2% more feed to those families raising pigs, we showed the families how to make the pigs eat properly and live together, and we established a clear system whereby .300 kilograms of paddy could be bought for every kilogram of meat sold and whereby one kilogram of paddy could be bought at .27 dong for each kilogram of meat sold in excess of the obligation. With the encouragement and assistance of the cooperative, every family actively raised pigs and raised big and fat pigs. Because we set up a system for supplying food and had rational prices many families were able to raise sows and guarantee a sufficient number of breeder pigs to take care of the animal husbandry needs in the cooperative. As a consequence, the pig stocks of the families developed vigorously: in 1966 the families raised 650 pigs and in 1967 they raised 752.

In the case of collective pig raising, we concentrated on streamlining the organization of the camp and on bringing many women of the right ages into work in the camp. The women must be alert, calm, and devoted to animal husbandry in the cooperative. The young people were used in growing food for the pigs and in performing some of the heavy chores in raising the pigs. We sent three party members (including one chapter committee member) into work into animal husbandry and lead the camp. We also reconsolidated the feeding group, the duckweed group, the planting group, and so forth, in order to assure the uniform operation of the various animal husbandry support activities. We successfully carried out the matter of having the pigs eat properly and live together. The pigs were carefully immunized against disease. Our collective pigs are fat and attractive and gain four to 4.5 kilograms

each month. In 1966, our cooperative raised 165 pigs but still showed considerable losses; in 1967, it raised 200 pigs and obtained an income of .57 dong for each animal husbandry work day.

Because of the development of collective animal husbandry and particularly of family animal husbandry, our pig stocks increased in 1967 rising to almost double the 1964-1965 levels; there were more than three pigs weighing an average of 47.5 kilograms each upon leaving the pen for each hectare of cultivation in 1967.

With the aforementioned development of pig stocks both numerically and in weight, we acquired 12 tons of animal manure to fertilize each hectare of cultivation, a significant contribution to the intensive cultivation work and to the achievement of 59.22 piculs of paddy per hectare during 1967. Moreover, our cooperative also acquired large amounts of meat to sell to the state and was able to improve the life of the members. In 1967 our cooperative sold to the state 17,399 kilograms of pork and 900 kilograms of chicken, an increase of 142% over 1966 and an increase of 214% over 1965. In 1967 we sold to the state an average of 114 kilograms of meat for each hectare of cultivation in the cooperative.

Thus we have progressed from uncultivation of rice to the point where we now have an animal husbandry branch which is beginning to achieve a balance with planting. These two branches rely on each other and develop together but planting must first of all create a base of feed for animal husbandry and, once an advantageous situation concerning food is obtained, it is necessary to promptly and boldly expand the animal husbandry branch and rapidly bring animal husbandry up to par with planting.

Moving forward to achieve one worker per hectare of cultivation.

The production unit is a unit which fights directly every day in the fields. Only when the organization of the unit is sound and its management is good is it possible to assure successful intensive cultivation and achieve high yields.

Our cooperative used to have 13 production units. Because the production units were too small they ran into many limitations in labor organization and in production.

Now we have divided into seven production units and one unit specializing in the production of seed. We have given each unit one area and the unit is fully responsible for the management and exploitation of the agricultural support projects in its respective area (such as the roads around the area, the embankments around the plots, the canals, the ditches and so forth). Cattle and work implements are distributed to the units in a manner appropriate to the specific difficulties or ease of the production situation in each field belonging to the units. We have trained, developed, and assigned female cadre as unit chiefs. The women work very industriously, earnestly concern themselves with all of the work in the unit, and are trusted by the members. When the women are pregnant and have to take leave, we actively assist and guide the deputy unit chiefs and the unit secretaries to replace them and we do not permit the work of the unit to be neglected during the absence of the unit chief.

At the same time it was stabilizing the organization of the unit as mentioned above, our cooperative was paying special attention to labor management in the production units. The only reason the production units were able to properly carry out the "three contract" system of the cooperative is that they had good labor management. The production units in our cooperative did the following things with respect to this matter:

First, they had a daily work register. Everyone in the unit had to sign up for work days in advance. Everyone from the unit chief and the deputy unit chief to the members had to register for particular work days; the register was taken to the group of members in the unit for discussion and they decided how many work days each person had to work each month with a view to properly carrying out the production plan of the unit. The unit had to keep abreast of the daily labor participation by each member in order to have a tight management plan. Anyone who failed to come to work or who worked in a negligent fashion was taken out by the unit and critiqued and given constructive suggestions.

Secondly, we adopted a system of public work points. The work points of the members had to be clearly and unambiguously stated for each task; we did not group one task with another and we did not permit a long time to elapse and then simply compute work points all at once. This prevented mistakes and precluded corruption with respect to work points. In each temporary group the members who work every day evaluate the number of work points for one another and are given

certificates; the unit chief collects the work point certificates and publicly declares the number of work points for each person each week. Consequently, the members are confident and relaxed about production.

Thirdly, we developed a labor management plan. All of the production units in our cooperative were given fairly specific plans for labor utilization and, therefore, were able to compute pretty closely the needs concerning labor power allocation and the way to resolve these needs in order to assure the successful completion of the production plan. For example, while harvesting the fifth-month crop and working on the tenth-month crop recently, unit 5 figured that each worker would have to work an average of 40 work days during May, 44 work days during June, and 48 work days during July. The members in the unit discussed this labor plan and offered constructive suggestions. The members were able to understand the particular labor plan each month and, therefore, tried to assure the proper completion of every labor and production plan of the cooperative.

Because labor management was relatively good, in 1967, each planting worker in our cooperative worked an average of 323 work days. Because of this, all of the units were able to properly carry out intensive cultivation measures in planting, to assure adherence to the schedule for plowing and transplanting, and to attain high yields; moreover, they also sent people over to help friendly cooperatives. Our cooperative (in 1967) supplied to the state for each hectare of cultivation a volume of farm products worth on the average more than 23 piculs of paddy.

However, the labor productivity in our cooperative is still low at present. The new value produced by one agricultural worker in our cooperative (1967) is 291 dong. The agricultural labor yield here is still low, essentially because our cooperative has still not been supplied with many high-yield production implements for agriculture. Except for transportation which has employed boats to liberate man (1) all of the other activities mainly use crude implements. Consequently, our cooperative has had to use as many as 412 work days to work one hectare of rice. Growing rice absorbs a fairly considerable number of agricultural workers and, therefore, even though labor management in the units was fairly good, our cooperative, in 1967, needed 1.4 workers to work one hectare of cultivation. We did not dare to boldly expand the various branches and occupations in the cooperative because we were afraid that this would adversely affect intensive cultivation and the attainment of high yields

in planting. In 1966, there were 77 people working in the various branches and occupations in the cooperative; in 1967 there were 96; and now (during the first six months of 1968) there are only 97.

Our cooperative is presently actively searching for ways to successfully attain the goal of "one worker per hectare of cultivation." We estimate that if we can achieve one worker per hectare of cultivation our cooperative will be able to draw more than 100 workers from the planting branch to work in other jobs.

We have a program to further develop and expand animal husbandry in the cooperative. Fish raising or duck raising and duck egg production are occupations which are very appropriate for wet field areas such as our own. Fish raising can absorb more than 20 workers and pig raising can absorb 13 workers.

With the experience acquired in collective pig raising recently and with the fact that the food situation for pigs has been taken care of, our cooperative can also assign additional people to further expand pig raising and hen raising for egg production.

The plumbing and carpentry, brick production, and lime production teams in our cooperative also require additional personnel in order to further expand their scale and be able to respond to the enormous needs of production and construction in the cooperative and to serve the lives of the members.

Our cooperative also will be ready to supply to the maximum extent qualified workers (especially young and healthy workers) in order to serve the national defense and participate in local economic development.

We believe that for a cooperative specializing in rice cultivation such as our cooperative, the attainment of one worker per hectare of cultivation, besides depending upon the expansion of various branches and occupations according to the guidelines we have set forth, also depends in part on the plan of development of the various branches and occupations and on the division of labor on a province and district scale. If we go ahead and develop the various branches and occupations as we see fit in order to have one worker working one hectare of cultivation and fail to take into account the matter of raw materials, the matter of qualified personnel for the various branches and occupations, and the matter of places to consume the products and so forth, we will not profit. In our opinion,

the various industrial and handicraft branches in the district and province must develop in many ways and must have a plan for absorbing workers if places such as our cooperative are to be able to effectively take care of those workers withdrawn from agriculture so that they can produce much wealth for society. In this matter, the district recently decided to assist our cooperative in developing the weaving of sleeping mats. If this is successful it will absorb 60 more workers and will help enable our cooperative to achieve the goal of one worker per hectare of cultivation.

Moreover, in addition to reducing the number of workers working in the planting branch, we must give the utmost attention to strengthening the material and technical base, especially to the provision of many improved implements and new-type high-productivity implements; at the same time, we must also further improve and perfect labor management in the cooperative in order to insure increasingly higher yields for plants and livestock. First of all, we must immediately purchase a pump to fight water-logging in the low-elevation areas, to reduce the work required for bailing water, and to make it possible to exercise the initiative in providing water so that all of the intensive cultivation measures can develop properly. We will actively purchase many modified implements and new-style high-productivity implements, especially implements for working the soil and for picking and threshing--the two activities which are still extremely weak in our cooperative. The use of high-productivity implements also makes it imperative that we prepare sufficient draft power and acquire healthy draft power. We are presently striving to vigorously develop both plow and draft cattle and reproductive cattle in the cooperative. We need, all told, 40 buffalo but we presently have only 23; therefore, the district must supply some more. If we acquire an electrically operated (internal combustion engine) thresher such as the Nam Ha type thresher for the harvesting we will only need about 15 workers for each harvest to efficiently take care of the threshing work of the cooperative. Then, during the harvesting, our cooperative would not have to mobilize all of the members to go thresh rice all night long as we are presently doing; this is hard work and it consumes an excessive amount of labor power. All of these things are designed to rapidly increase labor power in the planting branch and to assure that one worker in our cooperative can work one hectare of cultivation while still achieving increasingly higher plant and livestock yields and expanding the other branches and occupations in the cooperative. In this way, our cooperative will become much richer, and therefore, will be able to contribute much more to the state in order to defeat the American invaders and help develop industry and the local economy.

- (1) Our cooperative has 16 boats with a total capacity of 75 tons.

EDUCATION PRIORITIES FOR NEXT THREE YEARS LISTED

[Article by Le Liem; "Absorb the Teachings of Chairman Ho and Strive to Properly Carry Out the Three-Year Education Plan (1968-1970)"; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No. 11, November 1968, pp 66-74, 84]

At the beginning of the 1968-1969 academic year, the second anti-American, national salvation academic year and also the first school year in the three-year (1968-1970) education plan, Chairman Ho sent a letter to the cadre, female instructors, professors, workers, staff members, and students in the various branches of study, praising their achievements, reminding them of their shortcomings, and once again pointing out the struggle guidelines for the entire educational branch. The solicitude of Uncle Ho is a great source of encouragement for the educational branch, for the entire party, and for all the people to strive to execute the educational line of the party and government and to implement the educational ideas of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

Imbued with the teachings of Chairman Ho, we are acquiring an increasingly stronger understanding of the principal points of the three-year educational plan and are striving to successfully carry out that plan.

In looking back over the three years of fighting against the American invaders' war of destruction in the North, our educational work has continued to develop vigorously and has scored great achievements.

The following chart illustrates in a general way that vigorous development and those great achievements:

School Year	General School Students: Levels I, II, and III	Kindergarten and Nursery Students	Supplementary Education Students
1964-1965	2,900,000	960,000	1,000,000
1968-1969	4,000,000	1,400,0-0	1,100,000
			Percentage of North Vietnamese Population in School
School Year	Total Number of Teachers	Total Number of Students	
1964-1965	103,000	4,860,000	
1968-1969	170,000	6,500,000	1/3

In the past three years, the educational branch has supplied more than half a million seventh grade graduates to the production and combat fronts and to the vocational schools. It has also supplied tens of thousands of tenth grade graduates to the colleges and to the people's armed forces.

It can be said that, under the enlightened leadership of the party and with the solicitude of Chairman Ho and the unlimited support from the people, the army of more than 100,000 teachers and more than 6,000,000 students in the North defeated the American imperialists on the educational front. This phenomenon is a rare or virtually non-existent happening during wartime in many countries. Our people have a right to be proud of this enormous achievement.

The resistance war against the United States for national salvation is entering a decisive period. Our people will still have to overcome many difficulties in order to achieve complete victory. In order to carry out the tasks entrusted by the party and people, the educational branch, in the three-year educational plan, must answer the following two main questions:

First, how can we vigorously increase the number of seventh and tenth grade graduates in order to assure the requirements of the resistance war against the United States for national salvation and the requirements of the cause of national development?

Secondly, how can we further increase the quality of student training in the most effective way in accordance with the concept of developing the new man, ideologically, politically, with respect to cultural and scientific knowledge, and physically?

These two problems are of parallel importance.

By Gradually Elevating the Quality of Education We Must Actively Train and Develop the Teachers.

First of all, the problem of the number of students trained must be resolved in a sound way. According to the plan, by 1970 the number of seventh grade graduates must be 295,000 and the number of tenth grade graduates must be 35,000. To accomplish this, the total number of students in 1970 must be as follows:

Level I: 2,770,000, including 600,000 who have finished the fourth grade;

Level II: 1,240,000, including 295,000 who have finished the seventh grade;

Level III: 170,000, including 35,000 who have completed the tenth grade.

Naturally, in order to have such a student number, there must be a corresponding number of teachers. Not counting the kindergarten and nursery teachers, by 1970 the schools must have a minimum of 160,000 male and female teachers at the general school levels, i.e., there must be minimum increase of 40,000 teachers over the present period.

The task of raising the quality of education is more difficult to achieve. The urgent problem facing us at the present time is that of giving the teachers time to study and research more and time to give individual assistance to students after hours, to infiltrate life, and to mobilize the people to participate in education work. The best way is to reduce the class time of the teacher and to reduce the number of students in each class, a number which is too large at the present time. To accomplish this, it is necessary to have many teachers and, therefore, all provinces must actively create pedagogical schools capable of training additional teachers of all types.

But, over the long range, the overall quality of education is the goal which must be attained. Therefore,

in addition to the number of teachers computed earlier, the North must also train additional teachers for such courses as politics, the technique of censuses, physical education, hygiene, music, painting, needlework, and foreign languages; the North must also train cadre to take charge of political work, to take charge of infants and children, to take charge of libraries and laboratories, and so forth. The total figure of these types of teachers and cadre is above 70,000. We must begin the training with this three-year plan if we are to obtain graduates to carry out the work in the subsequent plans.

Upgrading the quality of education is not something which can be done at once.

On the one hand, the immediate and urgent task is to arrange for supplementary training of the existing teachers. We must open a system of refresher schools extending from central to the provinces and districts and properly set up on-the-job training in order to upgrade the political and ideological level of the teachers and supplement their knowledge of modern science and educational science; the goal is to elevate all of the level II teachers to college level, to improve the training of level I teachers, and to perfect the training of level III teachers.

On the other hand, we must increase the number of school years in the various pedagogy schools, including the pedagogy colleges, so that men and women who are about to enter the teaching profession can more thoroughly study the education line and concept of the party and delve more deeply into pedagogy and education science.

It is clear that the quality of education is dependent upon the quality of training of teachers; the question of whether the quality of the training of teachers rises or not depends on whether or not we concentrate on beefing up the 100-odd existing pedagogy schools. All of the schools, from the colleges of pedagogy to the middle schools of pedagogy, the schools of kindergarten pedagogy, and the schools of supplementary education pedagogy must have more teachers who are politically sound and skilled in their specialties and they must also have additional teaching equipment and facilities.

Moreover, the quality of education is also dependent upon textbooks, libraries, and teaching equipment. In the three-year plan, we must organize a network of enterprises

to produce teaching equipment. This network of industrial enterprises must be set up at central and in the provinces. The provinces must organize shops to produce teaching equipment in keeping with the local capabilities with respect to raw materials, materials, and equipment. The province must also mobilize the schools and localities to purchase teaching equipment on their own and to develop it on their own. We must build new printing plants and improve the publication of teaching materials and study materials. We must also really build libraries and bookshelves in the various schools in order to serve the work of teaching and the self-cultivation studies of the teachers.

In the struggle to gradually raise the quality of education, it is a task of each school to improve the methods of teaching of the teachers and the methods of learning of the students in order to bring forth greater results in teaching and learning.

As for the people, we must actively motivate them to set aside time for their children to study and urge their children to study at home and cooperate in teaching morale values to their children and in looking after their children's health so that the care of the children will really become an undertaking of all the people. This is the only way to really coordinate the three forces of education: the school, the family, and society.

In order to assure success to the effort to upgrade the quality of education, it is important to consolidate the leadership forces of the party in the schools and to actively organize a system of political and ideological activities in the education branch; it is important to intensify the activities of the various groups (the labor union, the Youth Group, the vanguard children's unit, and the August infants' unit); it is also important to work at developing the party within the branch and at consolidating the various school party chapters in order to assure the improvement of the teachers and better ideological, political, cultural, and health training for the children and also assure the completion of every education task assigned by the party and government.

Finally, we must beef up the various agencies in charge of education from the province to the district and township and set up an educational inspectorate system from top to bottom. This is the only way we can lead the present educational task which has already developed very vigorously.

To be specific, what must each locality and each school do in order to effectively serve the work of upgrading the quality of education?

Resolutely reduce the number of unnecessary meetings and "social" events for teachers; strengthen leadership and check to make sure that the teachers are given time to study, research, edit, and correct papers, and help the students after hours; arrange for each school to have several people who can carry out support work for the teachers; the main and urgent thing is to arrange for an appropriate number of teachers to be in charge of each grade in the various levels with a minimum of 1.04 teachers for the first grade in Level I, 1.8 teachers for the first grade in Level II, and 2.2 teachers for the first grade in Level III.

At the present time, party committees at many levels and many administrative committees, because they have failed to clearly understand and really attach importance to the task of upgrading the quality of education, have unilaterally decided to reduce the percentage of teachers in charge of each grade to a level below the stipulated one; this has seriously affected the quality of education in the localities. We must urgently block this situation.

There are two ways to guarantee an appropriate percentage of teachers in charge of each grade in the schools:

1. The party committees at the various echelons and the administrative committees must actively and according to plan train additional teachers to meet the increasingly higher needs of the revolution and the study requirements of the children of the local population. The townships must estimate the number of teachers they will require in the next few years and select people to send to the schools of pedagogy so that they can come back and teach their children. Generally speaking, we can only temporarily say that we are meeting the requirements if we double the present number of teachers in the local schools of pedagogy. Moreover, we must resolutely conduct longer range training in the schools of pedagogy (at least three years) in order to guarantee some training quality.

- Two, we must keep close watch on and solemnly carry out promotions from one grade to the next and examinations for completion of the various levels. The localities must put an end to the situation wherein students are too deficient to move up to the next grade or the next level and put an end to the situation wherein schools pursue numbers and disregard quality.

Moreover, we must also address ourselves to the matter of realistically resolving some problems which are directly or indirectly related to teaching and study; for example, oil for the lamps, chairs and tables, chalk, blackboards, laboratory equipment, and books for the teachers and students. We must especially work at solving the problem of increasing the operating expenditures for the schools and improving the food, lodging, and working conditions of the teachers, especially in the matter of looking after the small children of the teachers during working hours. This is the only way that the teachers will be able to concentrate their energies and attention on teaching.

All localities and especially the schools must really work at bolstering the teachers in regard to the line and policy of the party, cultural and scientific knowledge, and, particularly, burning political and current events questions and new problems of modern science. They must solemnly adhere to the system of three months of refresher training during the year for the teachers; they must check into the use of Thursday, the day which the state says is for studying by the teachers. It is possible to pack six days in one and a half months or four days in one month for the purpose of arranging the refresher training of the teachers. The state has set up a system whereby teachers are supplied with books and research documents at no cost. All levels of government must monitor and see to the supply of sufficient books and working facilities for the teachers.

We must mobilize each family to really investigate the studying of its children and make sure that they pay attention and think carefully while they are studying. Each school must make sure that the students fully understand the materials for their particular grade and that those studying at a particular level really attain that level. The district committees, township party committees, and various committees and organizations in the district and township must give special attention to checking on and advancing this work.

For its part, the Ministry of Education, in keeping with the directives from the Party Central Committee Secretariat and from the Standing Affairs Committee of the Consul of Ministers, must really concern itself with studying and better defining additional educational goals for each level and then re-edit the curricula at the various levels and rewrite the textbooks. A major problem which arises after that is for the Ministry of Education, following the decision on new goals, curricula, and textbooks, to arrange for refresher training for tens of tens of thousands of teachers

so that they will be able to promptly learn the new contents and educate the younger generation according to party guidelines.

Supplementary Education Must Really Become a Revolutionary Movement of the Masses.

During this three-year plan, we must develop the strong points and overcome the existing weaknesses in the supplementary education work. We must overcome the following faults: failure to organize studies everywhere and soundly; failure to stabilize the corps of teachers; failure to make the contents of the studies genuinely and completely compatible with the students; and failure of the education branch and the various branches and echelons to give full attention to this work. What is more important is that we actively execute the new directives from the Party Central Committee Secretariat and from the Standing Affairs Committee of the Council of Ministers in order to make supplementary education really become a revolutionary movement of the masses with teachers eager to teach and students actively learning. We must resolutely carry out the directive from the Secretariat which states that the first social task of knowledgeable people is to go provide supplementary education.

In order to execute this directive, we must make those taking supplementary education courses study diligently. We must resolutely carry out the slogan of "schools so that you can go to school and classes so that you can go to classes" and get rid of the notion that supplementary education is a temporary task. To accomplish this, we must build places to study, laboratories, and complete libraries for the on-the-job supplementary education schools; we must actively train level II supplementary education teachers in the local schools of pedagogy. In order to motivate the young people and cadre to go to school more, we must expand and consolidate the ethnic youth schools, the worker-peasant supplementary education schools, and the labor general schools. During this three-year plan, the various departments of the state and the various local agencies are permitted to open their own supplementary education schools by mobilizing the educated people in their respective branches to go teach.

The provinces of Ninh Binh, Nam Ha, and Ha Tinh are setting a bright example in regard to the handling of this matter and in regard to the proper leadership of the local supplementary education movement. The Que Phong District Committee (Nghe An) and the Cam Binh Township Party Committee (Ha Tinh) are using supplementary education as a lever for

intensifying production and other activities. The slogan, "production is the lock and education is the key," of the Cam Binh Township party organization and people illustrates this great effect. Lien Minh Township (Vu Ban District, Nam Ha Province) not only has three teachers specially responsible for supplementary education on the state payroll but has also arranged to foot the bill for 22 teachers providing supplementary education to the people and cadre of the cooperative. All of the cadre there have a seventh grade education acquired from the supplementary education school. The supplementary education school there is fully equipped with laboratories and teaching equipment.

The localities mentioned above have clearly understood the close relationship between the task of local economic development and the job of developing supplementary education. The correct resolution of that relationship is to act in a manner consistent with objective laws; we should not think that if we "plunge" into production that production will increase; to the contrary, sometimes we must find the key for developing production in the work of intensifying supplementary education and of expanding general school and kindergarten education.

All levels of the party organization and of the government must have a deep understanding of the meaning and role of supplementary education vis-a-vis the revolutionary task in their respective localities and branches if they are to be able to guarantee progress for supplementary education during this three-year plan.

Attach Greater Emphasis to the Education of Children Aged Three to Six.

The primary significance of intensifying the education of children from three to six years of age is:

1. These two million future citizens of socialist Vietnam must be educated and must be looked after while their parents and older brothers and children are engaged in production and combat. In order to acquire good young people and teenagers, the party and the socialist state must teach them from the time they are young. We must resolutely obey the spirit of Uncle Ho who is constantly concerned about looking after and teaching small children.

2. We must actively teach small children in a methodical way for four years in a row before sending them to the general schools if we are to really begin to upgrade the quality of

education. Subjects in the kindergarten curriculum such as observing, practice speaking, listening to stories, listening to the recitation of poetry, physical education training, hygiene, song and dance studies, and so forth, can have a very great role in the development of the children. It is too late to begin these things in the first grade of the general school.

3. We must make the parents and older brothers and sisters of the children have peace of mind while they are busy producing and fighting in the rear area and on the battlefield because they know that their children are being taught and cared for.

In order to intensify the education of children in this age group, we must carry out the following things during the three-year plan:

We must reorganize and consolidate the kindergarten schools of pedagogy, assign good teachers to these schools, and give them additional study equipment so that we can train better kindergarten teachers. It is not enough to give the teachers two or three months training and expect them to be able to have sufficient knowledge in all fields to teach children for four years in a row; we must implement a training program of one to three years for the teachers. The notion that "the lower the level you are teaching the easier it is" and the notion that kindergarten teachers can be trained quickly are erroneous.

We must mobilize the people to properly carry out the policies concerning kindergarten and nursery teachers in order to assure the selection and training of good people for the long range education of the small children. We must gradually set up a civilian operated system of teachers in this field. All localities must pay appropriate attention to the matter of purchasing teaching equipment and other equipment for the kindergarten and nursery classes.

At the present time, each of the best developing delta and midland townships has 20 to 30 women teaching the children. The number of children in the kindergarten and nursery age groups in each township has risen to five or seven hundred. Therefore, we must set up branch kindergartens with assistant principals fully in charge. At present, there are nearly one million children in nursery classes (i.e., kindergarten to six years of age); we must continue to complete the teaching of the children in accordance with the major kindergarten curriculum and not simply teach reading, writing, and arithmetic.

We must organize the kindergarten and nursery education branch into a unified system in order to improve the teaching of the children.

The various localities must give attention to setting up shops to make toys and teaching equipment for kindergartens. They must print many pictures with contents and colors appropriate for the ages of the children. The kindergarten schools themselves must be able to do this themselves or else get old people or adult students to make the teaching equipment and toys for them in order to properly carry out the precept of "play and study" for the children.

Finally, as in the case of the general school education and supplementary education branches, in order to gradually improve the quality of kindergarten education, we must actively provide refresher training of every type for the kindergarten and nursery teachers.

Overcome Incorrect Ideas in Formulating the Education Plan.

Education plays a large role in the future development of a country and of a locality. We realize that in order to build a country or a locality in a certain way we must see to it that the contents and quality of the education are compatible. The number and quality of schools, the number and quality of teachers, the amount of capital invested in education, the amount of equipment for the schools, and the number and quality of teachers are all measurements of our concern for developing the country and developing the local area.

The Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Standing Affairs Committee of the Council of Ministers approved the three-year education plan (1968-1970) with five primary tasks:

1. To raise the quality of education, to establish more closely tailored goals for each level, to alter the curriculum, and to re-edit textbooks.
2. To continue to develop the education of the younger generation and to further intensify the supplementary education work.
3. To actively expand the initial and supplementary training of teachers and to improve the life of the teachers.

4. To really build up the material base for the education branch.

5. To rearrange the organization and to make the entire branch strong enough so that education work will enter a new and higher stage of development.

With firm adherence to the guidelines and primary tasks spelled out in the overall plan, the various levels of the party organization and the government will chart out three-year education plans closely tailored to the particular circumstances of their respective localities. Naturally, this is not an easy task. There are many difficulties and obstacles. But the primary difficulty and obstacle is in the ideological outlook. At present, among the party and government cadre and among the masses, instances of incorrect ideas about education are still fairly prevalent and these ideas have blocked our revolutionary attack spirit on the education front.

Consequently, in order to formulate good three-year education plans, the immediate requirement for the localities is to struggle to overcome the following incorrect ideas about education:

One, that in order to develop education you do not have to know anything about the quality of education; that it is not necessary to know how many teachers are teaching and how many students and how many hours the teachers can teach; that it is not necessary to know the capabilities and quality of training of the various pedagogy schools in the localities; that it is not necessary to know what the increase in the number of students each year and at each level in the localities should be; that it is not necessary to know what the appropriate ratio of teachers to students is in order to guarantee the quality of education; that, in order to acquire additional teachers, it is not necessary to know how many trees are necessary to make chairs and tables and how many pieces of teaching equipment are necessary and so forth.

Two, pushing the entire task of education of students onto the schools, "leaving everything to the teacher," and failing to organize and mobilize the people to participate in education; not knowing how much time the students need for studying their lessons and doing their homework; not knowing what things the children need for studying; not knowing what talents of the children need to be developed or how their bodies need to be trained and so forth; also, not having a

clear idea of what organizations and equipments are necessary in order to carry out education work successfully outside of school.

Three, the idea that teachers are "omnipotent" cadre and that they can be used for anything you want; to figure the statistics for the tenth-month season, to take a census, and so forth. In the use and appraisal of teachers, this leads to overemphasis on "social" activities and failure to realize that the main duty of the teacher is to teach students and to train them into people. Consequently, it is necessary to create the conditions and to set aside considerable time so that the teachers can properly carry out this work.

Four, the idea that schools do not need political work organs, that the education branch does not need to organize research into education science, and that the schools only need teachers for several subjects (arithmetic, logic, chemistry, culture and so forth) and do not need teachers for other subjects such as politics, the technique of censuses, foreign language instruction, physical education instruction, needlework, music, painting, and so forth. This leads to the idea that it is not necessary to have any cadre except those required for teaching the several "familiar" subjects mentioned above.

Five, in talking about education, only emphasizing the level I, II, and III general schools. As for supplementary education, there is nothing urgent or very important about "teaching more to adults with little knowledge" and it is not necessary to set up a structured organization for it. The idea that kindergartens are set up merely to "look after the children" while the parents are engaged in production and that the kindergarten teachers do not have to have any particular qualifications or training. The idea that the kindergartens do not have to be organized and equipped with a view to avoiding harm to the lives and work of educating the children.

The incorrect ideas mentioned above have all had a bad influence on the formulation and implementation of education plans. Naturally, in the conditions of our country, it is impossible to solve all the problems at once but we must at least touch upon the problems mentioned above and have a program for satisfactorily resolving them during this three-year plan and in subsequent plans.

Absorb the Teachings of Chairman Ho and Struggle to Properly Carry Out the Three-Year Education Plan.

In his brief but very full letter, Uncle Ho pointed out some very fundamental tasks for us:

1. "The teacher and the student must constantly elevate their love of country and their love of socialism, strengthen their revolutionary sentiments concerning the workers and peasants, be absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause, have complete confidence in the leadership of the party, be ready to accept any task assigned by the party and people, and constantly try to live up to the heroic compatriots of the South."

2. "Irrespective of the difficulties, it is necessary to continue to emulate to teach well and to study well. With a good foundation of political education and ideological leadership, struggle to raise the quality of education and of specialized knowledge in order to realistically resolve every problem caused by the revolution in our country and, in the not too distant future, reach the pinnacle of science and technology."

3. "The misses, the uncles, and the nephews and nieces must work together to organize and manage the material and spiritual life in the schools in an increasingly better way and to strengthen the work of guaranteeing health and safety."

These are the three immediate fundamental tasks of the education branch. We must carry them out in the most solemn way whether we are working with ideological, political, and moral education, attempting to attain the pinnacles of science and technology, or working with the material and spiritual life.

For this reason, we must carry out the three-year education plan in the spirit of executing the aforementioned basic directive from Chairman Ho.

We must clearly recognize the proud duty of the teacher to "train the people who will inherit the great revolutionary task of the party and of our people" as Uncle Ho has directed. From that point of departure, we will surely eliminate the work of the three-year education plan, clearly understand the significance of the tasks which must be carried out, and achieve "full socialist democracy, develop a very good relationship and real close solidarity between teacher and teacher, between teacher and student, between student and student, between cadre at various echelons, and between the school and the people in order to successfully complete these tasks."

Because of our belief that education is the work of the masses, we must make the masses in the schools and out in society view education as their own work and contribute all of their energies and intellects to the effort to carry out every education plan. Chairman Ho directed the various branches and the various echelons of the party and government: "You must pay more attention to this task and you must look after the schools in every respect..." (1)

Naturally, in carrying out the education plan, the education branch must take care of the main tasks. But, without close leadership from the party committees at the various echelons and from the various levels of government and without the solicitude and assistance of the various branches and of all the people, it will be impossible to carry out the plan and it will be impossible to bring new progress to our education work.

By properly carrying out this three-year education plan we will establish a sound foundation for the education work to develop in accordance with the education ideas of Chairman Ho and in accordance with the education line of the party. The entire party, all the people, and the entire education branch will surely absorb the instructions from Chairman Ho and strive to carry out in the best way possible anything which the present conditions of the country permit in order to achieve the noble goal enunciated by Chairman Ho for the education branch: "Worry about teaching children of the people so that they become good citizens, good workers, good fighters, and good cadre for the country." (2)

- (1) All of the quotes were taken from the "Letter from Uncle Ho to the Cadre, Teachers, Workers, Staff Members, and Students on the Occasion of the Beginning of the New School Year."
- (2) Chairman Ho: "Letter Sent to the National Education Confernece (March 1953)," Appeals from Chairman Ho, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1956, Volume III, page 128.

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COAL MINE DEVELOPS MASS CULTURAL MOVEMENT

[Article by Duong Van Truy, Party committee secretary of the Thong Nhat Mine; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 75-80]

Under the light of Party Central resolutions concerning the new situation and mission, our mine Party committee has raised an absolute confidence in the creative strength of the masses, resolutely relied on the masses to overcome every difficulty, and advanced the movement of the mine to complete the mission in all three aspects: production, combat, and organization of daily living. In the spirit of daily living aspect alone, we give much attention to promoting the cultural and literary activities of the masses. First of all, with slogans such as:

"Sing out from the branch committee, the furnaces, and the crossroads"

or "sing for victory over America, for the furnace holes, the coal, the meat, and the vegetables," we have initiated a widespread singing movement of the masses. Everywhere, in the work sites, shops, and production teams, singing can be heard. At the present time, the mine singing movement has attracted the participation of over 80 percent (some units 100 percent) of the mine workers, officials, and cadre. All the work sites and shops have their own non professional literary units, clubs, and separate stages, including the worksites deep underground. Thanks to that, the literary performance programs of the work sites and shops have been uniformly formulated and achieved. Once every six months, a mine wide literary performance is organized. In order to assure an agenda which answers the political service needs of the mine in a timely manner, we have established a creative team consisting of personnel relatively capable in this aspect to serve as a nucleus, at the same time initiating a mass creative movement aimed at praising the fine traditions of the mine workers; praising the good work and good people that appear in the production and combat of the mine or creations in accordance with themes such as "promoting production to attain the title of two thousand ton defeat America warrior," "elevate a spirit of responsibility, eliminate bad habits, assure basic technology, assure labor safety," etc.

During the year 1967, the mine organized 60 performances in the shops with 1,500 participants and 572 items, for the most part self-written and self-performed. The mine movement of self-writing and self-performance has developed

not only in size but also in variety. In literature there is not only folk songs and poems but also essays and short stories. Art not only has satirical drama but also traditional drama, reformed drama, and most of all plays. The creative quality of performances has been gradually raised and there have been fairly good presentations such as Coal Road Mine, The Current Continues to Flow, Record of One Furnace Road, etc. The painting movement has also been encouraged and developed. Those who have abilities in this aspect have had conditions for self-creation or practice with cadre delegations who came to the mine from the Central School of Art. At the present time we not only have paintings stimulating production but also those introducing the struggle process of progressive individuals and collectives.

Parallel with the literary movement, other cultural activities are also promoted. Nearly all the units have wall newspapers, with over 60 percent of the workers and cadre of the mine participating in writing these newspapers. Many professional production teams, offices, and sections have produced special wall newspaper issues to celebrate historic commemorations, stimulating development of mine traditions, and promoting production and combat. The mine wall newspaper has also actively contributed to the resolution of many practical problems in the daily living of the masses such as improving the collective dining hall, organizing dispersal locations, etc.

Under wartime conditions, the book reading movement continues to be developed. Besides the general bookcase of the mine, many shops have constructed their own. Periodically, the labor union chooses fine and significant books such as Indomitable, Dreams and Combat Exploits, Clod of Earth, Nguyen Van Be, etc., to organize collective reading. Afterwards, "rostrum freedom" is organized to allow everyone to participate in expressing his feelings, obtaining results, or debating the ideological context of the work. The movement to read books and exchange opinions on the content of books has attracted the mass movement serving production and combat and those improving standards of living such as "determined to achieve production without demanding conditions," "profoundly complete the mission," "go into combat, return victorious," "a fine house and a vigorous work site," etc.

Along with the movement to read books, we have also intensified the activities of clubs aimed at organizing relaxation and entertainment for the workers before and after production hours, organizing conversations to assist the workers in elevating their concepts of science, technology, literature, and art. Contests of chess, poker, and ping pong, and presentations in the technological operations of scraping furnace supports, etc., between production teams and between representatives of the work sites have attracted many participants. Especially under wartime conditions, our mine continues to strive to create conditions for the masses to normally watch movies in safe shelters.

The mass cultural movement has made a worthy contribution to every aspect of the accomplishments of our mine. For example; after watching the assault literary unit perform, the Truong Xuan Vu Team (Long Chau Ha Work Site) made production accomplishments by surpassing the plan by 16 tons of coal in

order to "make a gift" to present to the literary team. Hai, electrician detachment commander, after being unable to repair the motor of a mechanical shovel, knocked on the door of the bookcase manager's bedroom in the middle of the night, borrowed the book, Generator Malfunctions, examined the book, and the next morning was able to repair the engine. Quoc Tru, machinist, thanks to a book, is skilled in circuit diagrams. The total mine coal output for October 1967, one of the months with the liveliest cultural and literary movements during the year, was brought up equal to the total mine coal output for the entire third quarter of 1967. Also in this month, the entire mine had 42 innovations and one-third of the workers and officials attained high labor productivity. Among the reasons leading to the accomplishments of increasing productivity a fair degree and reducing the cost of products by 31 percent during the first six months of 1968, the contribution of mass cultural activities must be noted.

Cultural and literary activities have also ably contributed to raising the will, revolutionary feeling, and combat spirit of our mine workers. Workers who had to evacuate their families two and three times because of destruction to their homes by the bombs and shells of the American aggressors, still went to work and continued to attend sessions of cultural activity with an optimistic and firm spirit. It is also largely due to cultural and literary education that we mine workers have been able to gradually eliminate the backward ways of life and the outmoded styles inherited from the old social system. In production, occurrences of confused and careless work and violations of discipline regulations have been much reduced. In daily relations, one hears little of the vulgar and unrefined statements which were heard in previous years. Activities of order and sanitation are beginning to follow the right track. All of those changes are being increasingly developed through the campaigns to achieve a new way of life, relying on the basis of teaching the worker masses communist ethics and ideals. The cultural and literary work has also brought good results to the campaign to "Build a strong organization," causing the percentage of "four good" Party members and group members in the mine to swiftly increase.

Due to the activities and accomplishments stated above, our mine was recognized by the Ministry of Culture as the leading unit in enterprise mass culture during 1966 and was awarded by the National Assembly and Government a Third Class Labor Medal in mass cultural activities for 1967.

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Through the practice of supervising mass cultural movements during many past years, especially the three years of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our mine Party chapter has gained first steps in experience such as the following:

One is, to initiate the movement, first of all the leadership echelons at the primary level must clearly recognize the significance, importance, and effect of mass cultural work and have a determination to lead the movement.

At first every cadre, including our leadership cadre, did not yet properly realize the role of mass cultural work and was not truly confident in its effect on production, combat, and daily living. However, thanks to examination of Instruction 104 of the Party Central Secretariat concerning the cultural work and literary work in the new situation, examination of a Quang Ninh Province instruction on ideological work, and partially thanks to actual practice in the mass cultural movement, we increasingly recognize the important significance of political and ideological work in general and cultural and literary work in particular. We increasingly understand that cultural and literary work is a sharp tool of the Party and worker class for carrying out political, ideological, cultural, and scientific education for the masses. It not only has an effect of bolstering the ideology, spirit, and knowledge of the masses and building a new long term mankind and socialism, but also assists them to develop their creative initiative, self-reliance, and revolutionary optimism in order to overcome every hardship and challenge in production and combat as well as the immediate daily living. It also is an extremely effective weapon for defeating the psychological warfare stratagems of the enemy.

On the basis of absorbing the ideological viewpoints of the Party on cultural and literary work and relying on the wartime cultural and literary aims and formulas outlined by the Party Central Secretariat, our mine Party chapter has had specific resolutions for promoting the mass cultural and literary movement. In order to supervise the movement, we have achieved division of labor between the "quartet" as follows: the Party committee gives overall leadership and there is a Party committee propaganda and education section to assist in following and supervising the ideological and political course of every cultural and literary activity of the entire mine; the local government is responsible for initiating the movement and supplying the means of activity; the labor union mobilizes the forces of the masses to participate and directly manages the movement; and the labor youth group serves as a nucleus for building and leading the way in following the movement. At the present time the cultural and literary activity has become a way of life for the mine workers and is a point which cannot be lacking in the work plan and emulation program of the Party, local government, mass organizations, and groups of our mine. It is possible to state that, at the present time, virtually none of the leadership cadre of our mine are not conscientiously concerned over the mass cultural movement.

Two is, boldly motivating the masses and actively creating conditions for activity by the masses, surely a movement will be created.

How to mobilize a majority of the masses to participate in movement construction is a key condition for truly developing the mastership role of the masses on the cultural front. If such is desired, right from the start, the masses must be boldly motivated, especially the youth, to create momentum for the movement. When the movement has ignited and the masses have fondly and enthusiastically participated, the leaders must actively create every condition for activity by the masses before the creative capabilities of the masses can be developed and the movement can be increasingly elevated.

In order to attract participation by a majority of the masses, we usually organize specific campaign phases, hold literary presentations, and award prizes to the production teams and primary level units with the highest percentage of participants and the best presentations. The slogan "Sing out from the branch committee, etc." has mobilized a large part of the cadre in the units to enthusiastically participate in the overall movement. Some unit leadership cadre collectives have formulated their own presentations and have boldly performed them. The participation of the cadre has had a great effect in mobilizing and stimulating the movement; it has also strengthened the relations between the cadre and the worker masses.

We have also had many active and resolute methods to create conditions for the cultural and literary activity of the masses. Except for special circumstances, the weekly cultural study sessions and the weekly and monthly literary and cultural activity sessions in general have been assured as "inviolable." Under conditions of savage enemy attack, we set aside large shelters and strong underground buildings for the masses to have a place for activities, watching stage presentations, or watching movies. Aimed at serving the worker masses under dispersed conditions, we advocated developing the mine library into many worksite bookcases, achieving the slogan of "books seek readers."

In order for the units to take the initiative in a plan to nurture their own movement, we have carried out decentralized management of mass culture expenditures, entrusting each unit with an expenditure fund for a fixed period (six months or an entire year). Besides that, periodically, coordinated with the demands of production, the government creates conditions for the workers and officials to achieve additional work in order to build a cultural fund for use in purchasing the means, tools, and prizes of the movement.

Three is, regularly strengthen and expand the activity network from top to bottom, considering the cultivation and training of forces as the framework of the movement.

When the movement has risen, it still must have widespread "centipede legs" and a firm nucleus before it can be maintained, developed, and elevated. Originating from that realization, we have expanded the mass cultural network organization throughout the mine. At the present time, 75 percent of the production teams, offices, and professional sections of the mine have organized a mass cultural network. Each network of a production team has five groups; a book and newspaper group, a club group, an information group, a wall newspaper group, and a literary group. In the supervisory organs of the worksites and the mine, professional teams have been formulated such as assault propaganda teams, creative teams, information teams, literary teams, etc.

When strengthening and expanding the network, we give attention to the uniform development of cultural field activity and development. Harmoniously coordinating the cultural fields in accordance with each concentrated theme, not only assures development of the mass cultural network but also brings high effectiveness to the cultural activities. This experience has been extracted

from the actual cultural activities of our mine, especially through the campaign to "raise spirit of responsibility, eliminate bad habits, assure basic technology, and assure labor safety."

If there is not a firm framework, there cannot be a good movement. Therefore, parallel with the establishment, strengthening, and development of the cultural movement, we also give attention to the cultivation and training of the nucleus forces of the movement. The form of this cultivation and training is essentially on the job training. On one hand we rely on the District Cultural Bureaus and the Provincial Cultural Bureau while on the other hand, we make every effort in struggling for the assistance of the cadre groups of central cultural branches. By that method, we have held many short term training classes for the "cores" of the primary level units. Personnel are delegated by the primary level units to study and their jobs are left to the responsibility of the production team. Nearly all the personnel have studied enthusiastically, returning to work well and to propose effective ideas to the leaders for stimulating the advance of the movement. In the primary level units there are occasionally organized "creative evaluation" and "presentation evaluation." These evaluations assist in elevating the professional standards of the personnel carrying out cultural and literary work and also assist in raising the cultural and literary standards of the masses.

Four is, give timely praise, stimulate at the precise time, regularly inspect, and summarize experience in order to stimulate the advance of the movement.

Organizing cultural exchanges between the worksites of the mine is a good formula for satisfying the spiritual activity needs of the masses, stimulating art and culture activity competition between the units, urging weak locations to pursue the fair, and encouraging fair locations to strive in becoming excellent. It is mainly aimed at such an objective that, once every three to six months, we organize a cultural presentation from the primary to the mine wide level. The presentation also is an opportunity for the units to choose their best items for testing.

The tests in each cultural field such as the singing test, creative test, reading test, wall newspaper writing test, etc., are all summarized and praised in a timely manner aimed at raising each aspect of the movement, commending the outstanding personnel and works and discussing young budding elements. Occasionally we establish mine inspection groups to go down to the units in order to examine activity aspects such as book reading, club activities, recreation, etc., to stimulate the fair aspects, eliminate the weak aspects, and raise the course of advancement of each unit. Once every six months, we carry out a preliminary summary of the movement, recommend, select, and praise the collectives and individuals with accomplishments, and at the same time publicize the new cultural and literary struggle methods and program of the mine. Due to the regular mobilization, inspection, and praise, the cultural movement of the units in the mine has regularly developed, with a total nature and an increasingly higher quality.

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Although it has attained a number of accomplishments and fixed experience, the cultural movement of the Thong Nhat Mine must still strongly struggle in order to constantly rise. The problem of raising the movement quality is an urgent need at the present time. The activity curriculum and quality in the production teams and a number of shops is still poor and low. The nonprofessional literary units of the mine are still confused in training to raise the standards of their art. The nucleus forces of the cultural fields are still thin and weak. There are still few movement management cadre and they do not yet have a great deal of experience. In order to answer the appeals of the Party, the Government, and Chairman Ho to promote coal production aimed at serving the increasingly higher demands of the state revolution, with a spirit of triumphant advance to totally defeat the invading American aggressors, our entire Thong Nhat Mine Party chapter will make every effort to develop the strong points, overcome the weak points and shortcomings, and strengthen supervision and widespread developing of the mass cultural and literary movement to better serve the production, combat, and daily living of the mine workers.

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GREAT SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS ARE ENCOURAGING US

[Article by Vu Quoc Uy; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 81-84]

Fifty-one years ago, the sounds of the guns on warship Voskhod (Dawn) opened a new era in the history of mankind. Under the talented leadership of Lenin and the Communist (Bolshevik) Party, the Russian worker class and working people, for the first time in the world, carried out a successful socialist revolution, set up the first proletarian state, and eliminated the men-exploiting-men system on one-sixth of the earth. It was the sharpest and most total revolution in the history of mankind.

After having seized power, the Soviet worker class and working people, showing their heroic struggling tradition, defeated the armed intervention of 14 imperialist countries and the White Guard reactionaries in the country. Showing their spirit of self-sufficiency, the Soviet people overcame all difficulties and hardship, successfully achieved socialist construction, and at the same time actively supported and assisted the revolutionary movement in other countries. Continuing the heroic tradition of the October Revolution, the heroic Soviet army and people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, defeated the Hitlerite fascists and saved mankind from the scourge of fascism. That great feat not only protected the first socialist country, but also created favorable conditions for successful revolution in a number of European and Asian countries, made socialism go beyond the confines of a country and become a world system, drove the national liberation movement forward, and created for world revolution a position of strength to launch all-out attacks on imperialism. After having defeated fascism, the Soviet people, further developing creative labor spirit, restored in a very short time their economy that had been heavily devastated by war and made the Soviet Union become a country having a modern industry, a highly mechanized collectivized agriculture, and modern science and technology that were ranked among the top ones in the world. The Soviet Union today is a powerful and prosperous socialist country that is building the material and technical base of communism and scoring more and more brilliant victories.

The industrial production of the Soviet Union, compared with the pre-

October Revolution days, has increased more than 66 times. In 1967, the Soviet Union produced 102.2 million tons of steel, 74.8 million tons of cast iron, 288 million tons of oil, and 595 million tons of coal, as compared with 4.2 million tons of steel, 4.2 million tons of cast iron, 10.3 million tons of oil, and 29.2 million tons of coal before the October Revolution.

The Soviet Union attached special importance to developing the mechanical industrial branch as a basis for ceaseless changes in the technical equipment supplied to all people's economic branches, for reduction of manpower need and fast increase of labor productivity, and for fast increase of people's income and improvement of people's living. The Soviet mechanical branch manufactured the biggest accelerator in the world (70 billion electron-volts), turbines of high output (as of the end of June 1968, the total output of all turbines was 7.5 million kilowatts), blast furnaces having the biggest capacity in the world, and all types of machinery and equipment enough to supply to domestic industrial branches and to export. The Soviet Union has been widely applying nuclear energy to production and is moving quickly on the road to automation in all industrial production branches.

The Soviet electric power branch made very fast development. In addition to building many big thermoelectric power plants, the Soviet Union has built dozens of huge hydroelectric power plants that made remote areas that had remained in darkness for ages shine with bright lights. The Bratsk hydroelectric power complex, having a capacity of 4.5 million kilowatts and considered the largest in the world, was inaugurated in 1967 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the great October Revolution. An even larger complex, the 6 million-kilowatt Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power complex, is being built on Yenisey River in Siberia. Thanks to such efforts, the Soviet electric power production increased from 1.9 billion kilowatts-hour in 1913 to more than 589 billion kilowatts-hour in 1967. Electrification of the entire country is nearing its completion.

The Soviet Union has the largest natural gas deposits in the world. Special attention has been paid to exploiting this cheap fuel to replace coal and oil in industry and everyday living. As compared with 20 million cubic meters before the October Revolution, in 1967 it exploited over 159 billion cubic meters of fuel gas.

The Soviet chemical industry has also made big achievements by providing the industrial and construction branches and everyday living with such materials as plastic that is more durable and harder than steel and can withstand heat of thousands of degrees and very strong and fine chemical fibres, and opened a bright prospect for technical improvement in a lot of industrial branches.

The quickly developing heavy industry has created favorable conditions for mechanization of Soviet agriculture. The latter so far has been equipped with over 1.7 million tractors, 540,000 combined harvesting machines, over 1 million trucks, and millions of other farm machines. Only in the first six months of this year, the Soviet Union manufactured 209,000 tractors and 50,700 combined (grains) harvesting machines.

The Soviet light industry has made obvious progress in manufacturing consumer goods that satisfy the ever increasing needs of the people. This fact was reflected in the production figures in the first six months of this year: 136,000 passenger cars, 3,400,000 radio receivers, 2,700,000 television sets, 1,532,000 refrigerators, 2,325,000 reaping machines, 2,100,000 motorcycles and bicycles, 17,700,000 watches, 4,124,000,000 meters of materials of all kinds, 410,000,000 knit suits, 297,000,000 pairs of leather shoes, etc.

By widely applying the new scientific and technological achievements and intensive cultivation measures, in the last few years the Soviet Union enjoyed successive good crops. Grains output in 1966 reached almost 171.2 million tons. In the last two years, in spite of serious natural calamities in many areas, the annual grains output was still nearly 150 million tons. Each year, farmers supplied to the state 6 million tons of cotton. The herd of animals increased every year. As of 1 July 1968, the Soviet Union had 70 million heads of domestic animals having horns, including over 23.9 million cows. Pigs numbered over 33.9 million; moreover, there were more than 138.5 million sheep and goats and large numbers of chickens and ducks. The animal-raising branch last year supplied to the state a very large quantity of products: 11.4 million tons of meat, excluding poultry; 79.3 million tons of milk; nearly 34,000 million eggs; and 395,000 tons of sheep's wool.

On the basis of a developing production, the Soviet people's moral and material living was continuously improved. The working people's actual income in 1967 was 6 percent higher than that in 1966.

The educational, scientific, and cultural branches continued to develop quickly. In 1968, throughout the Soviet Union there are 2.5 million teachers, or 10 times as many as in 1925. There now are over 76 million people going to school, including 49 million primary, 4.3 million university, and 4.2 million vocational secondary students. Moreover, there are over 9 million children being brought up and learning in nurseries and kindergarten classes. In 1968, the Soviet Union has 2.6 million secondary school graduates, or twice as many as in 1960. Since the beginning of the five-year (1966-1970) plan, it has built 7,500 new schools.

In the people's economic branches, there are nearly 1.3 million high- and intermediate-level technicians. As of the end of 1967, the Soviet Union had nearly 750,000 science cadres. The Soviet people's brilliant achievements in the scientific and technological field made the great land of Soviet Russia feel proud. The fact that the Soviet Union recently successfully launched space station Zond-5 to the moon and brought it back safely won the admiration of mankind. This great achievement further proves that Soviet science always holds the lead in the field of space conquest.

The Soviet defense force is ceaselessly consolidated. The Soviet army, equipped with the invincible Marxist-Leninist military ideas and the most modern weapons, is showing its spirit of vigilance and combat readiness to defend the results of the October Revolution and is ready to smash the dark designs of imperialism along with other socialist countries' armies.

In the last few years, the Soviet Communist Party and people attached importance to political and ideological work among the people, particularly the youths. The movement of the Komsomol members and the Soviet youths and students to learn the revolutionary struggling tradition of their fathers and brothers was more and more widely spread. The youths organized visits to historical revolutionary monuments, heroic cities, and guerrilla sectors during the war against Hitler's fascists to seek to know and learn from the invincible and heroic models of their fathers and brothers, who had been fighting the enemy to defend their fatherland, and visited the socialist and communist work sites to learn from the working people's brave and creative labor models.

The Soviet Union's brilliant achievements in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and defense fields, as well as in the conquest of space, have been a source of encouragement for the working people throughout the world. These achievements have been strengthening the Soviet Union itself and the socialist camp and encouraging tremendously the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We Vietnamese people are very happy because of the Soviet people's brilliant victories in the building of the material and technical base of communism. Each and every forward step and victory of the Soviet people is a source of strong encouragement for our people in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and in the building of socialism.

In the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, as well as in the building of socialism in the North, our people always have the wholehearted support and big assistance of the Soviet Government and people. Expressing that sentiment, at the solemn meeting on the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declared: "The Soviet Union resolutely offers the Vietnamese people the biggest assistance and support in their struggle for the good cause. This assistance will continue until the day the U.S. imperialists end their criminal and shameful adventure and leave Vietnam." That noble sentiment has been being materialized through the realistic action of millions of fraternal Soviet people. "Unite to support Vietnam" has become a popular slogan that attracts a lot of Soviet people.

We honestly thank the Communist Party, Government, and people of the fraternal Soviet Union for their agreement, support, and valuable assistance in our people's struggle.

We wish that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, would score bigger and bigger achievements in the building of the material and technical base of communism and in the struggle against imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialists, to defend socialism and world peace.

Let us wish that the friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples would last forever.

FRATERNAL ALBANIA GOES THROUGH BIG CHANGES

[Article by Vo Thanh Su; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 85-87]

Albania, "the land of the eagle," was liberated from the fascists and reactionary feudalists 24 years ago. In the past 24 years, under the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party, headed by comrade Enver Hodzha, the Albanian people were developing their heroic struggling tradition and spirit of self-rule and self-strengthening, and have built Albania, one of the most backward agricultural countries in the Balkan region in the past, into a socialist country having a cooperativized mechanized agriculture and a developed industry.

The value of Albania's industrial output in the third five-year plan increased by 62 percent over that in the second five-year plan. Of the combined industrial-agricultural output value, industrial production accounted for 48.4 percent in 1960; that figure was increased to 56.6 percent in 1965. According to estimation, the fourth five-year plan would make Albania's industrial output value increase by about 50-54 percent over that in the third five-year plan, or an average increase of 8.7 percent a year; production of production means would increase about 65-69 percent, and consumer goods 33-38 percent. It is estimated that in Albania today, the total capital invested in a year is equal to the total investments by the feudal administration in 74 years. As compared with 1938, the industrial output of 1965, the last year of the third five-year plan, increased by 34.8 times. By 1970, it is estimated now, Albania's industrial output in seven days will equal the entire output in 1938. The obvious achievement in Albania's industry was the fast rate of increase of the major branches like mechanical engineering, electric power, mining industry, etc. In the fourth five-year plan, the output of the mechanical engineering branch increased in average 17 percent a year. In 1967 alone, it increased by 31 percent over 1966. The electric power branch also developed quickly. Many electric power plants were built. In 1966, electric power output was 15 percent higher than 1965 and 47 times higher than 1938. By the end of 1967, 730 townships, or one-third of all the rural townships in Albania, had electricity for production and everyday living. The Albanian people are actively struggling to complete electrification of all their townships before November 1971 (30th anniversary of the Albanian Workers Party), or 14 years earlier than schedule. The

mining industry also developed quickly and accounted for over 55 percent of the value of Albania's exports. The prospect for development of this branch is very big. By estimation, coal production in 1968 will increase 164 times and chrome production 52 times as compared with 1938. Production of copper will increase 29 times and ferro-nickel three times as compared with 1960. The chemical industry, despite its young age, has also made a lot of progress. In only the first six months of 1968, the factories that manufacture phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers exceeded their production goals by 6,000 tons. Workers of the soda factory overfulfilled their plan by 3,500 tons. To satisfy the people's need for consumer goods, the Albanian party and Government also pay great attention to developing the light industry. In the third five-year plan, light industrial output increased by 53 percent over that in the second five-year plan. In 1965 alone, it increased by 36 percent as compared with 1960.

In agriculture, the Albanian people have scored remarkable victories. Right after its liberation, Albania started its land reform and prepared conditions for agricultural cooperativization. In the second five-year (1956-1960) plan, Albania cooperativized 83.2 percent of its cultivated acreage and 71 percent of farmers' families, and by mid-1967, agricultural cooperativization was completed. To consolidate the collectivized economy and particularly to assist the newly-established cooperatives in the highland, the Albanian party and Government abolished certain taxes, such as the taxes imposed on income that potato-growing yielded, the agricultural tax imposed on highland cooperatives, etc. The highland cooperatives were provided with technical cadres, seeds, domestic animals, etc.

The Albanian party and Government attach great importance to agriculture, an economic branch that attracts up to 62.7 percent of the country's population. The state invested a lot of capital in the development of watering and draining works, reclaiming work, building of fertilizer factories, etc. At present, 60 percent of state farm land is watered and 90-100 percent of major farming work has been mechanized. As of 1965, Albania had 9,000 tractors, or in average one tractor for every 59 hectares (on the basis of 15HP tractors). By 1970, it is anticipated that Albanian agriculture will have 10,000 tractors and 700 additional seeding machines along with hundreds of combined harvesting machines. In addition to intensive cultivation for increase of productivity, reclaiming work has drawn special attention. Consequently, the cultivated acreage in Albania has been very much increased. The acreage devoted to cereals was 67 percent of the total cultivated acreage in 1950; that figure was dropped to 60 percent in 1967, although in the period between the two years cereals output was doubled, the acreage devoted to vegetables and fruit trees increased by 2.2 times and the acreage devoted to industrially-useful plants was doubled. Now Albania's cultivated acreage is 70 percent more than that before the war. Its agricultural output has increased at a remarkable speed (higher speed than the population increase). In 1965, agricultural output was 2.7 times greater than that in 1938 and 36 percent higher than that in 1960. It is expected that in the fourth five-year plan agricultural output will be 41-46 percent higher than that in the third five-year plan, or an average increase of 11.5 percent yearly. In 1970 alone, it will be 71-76 percent higher than that in 1965.

In the last 24 years, Albania also scored many achievements in the cul-

tural and educational fields. In the past, Albania had no universities and over 80 percent of its people were illiterate. Today, it is a country having a big network of schools and cultural institutes, and a system of eight years of compulsory education. In 1955, the number of students and university students was 430,000--an average of one student in every four people. It is expected that in 1970, that figure will increase to more than 540,000. The Albanian party and Government also attach importance to training a large body of technical cadres serving agriculture. In the last several years, the Tirana institute of agriculture alone produced 1,350 cadres for agriculture. Theaters, movie houses, libraries, and cultural houses will also be greatly developed in the fourth five-year plan. The number of textbooks, arts-literature and science-technology books will be greatly increased.

The public health network is also widened. All Albanians are now getting free medical care. The number of medical doctors and public health establishments does not cease to increase. In 1966, Albania had 1,145 medical doctors, as against 122 in 1938. According to the state plan, by 1970, the public health establishments in Albania will have 12,920 beds, or 16 times as many as in 1938.

The Albanian people's living is ceaselessly improved. As a result, life expectancy increased from 38 (in 1938) to 65 (in 1965). New houses have been built in the countryside. In the last three five-year plans, the Albanian farmers built about 75,000 houses, which accounted for two-fifths of all houses in the rural areas and did not include the houses that they had built before 1948 with money provided by the Government. In 1968, the actual income of workers and government employees will increase by 7 percent over 1965 (the fourth five-year plan anticipates an increase of 9-11 percent by 1970) and that of farmers by 17 percent (the plan anticipates an increase of 20-25 percent by 1970).

The great victories scored by the Albanian people in the last 24 years are the source of their pride, and the pride of people in other countries in the socialist camp. They are the results of the spirit of hard-working, talent, and creativity of the Albanian people under the leadership of the glorious Albanian Workers Party, and also the results of the spirit of socialist cooperation between the Albanian people and other countries in the socialist camp.

Vietnam and Albania are two countries that have a close friendship. In our resistance war against the French in the past, as well as in our present struggle against the United States for national salvation, the Albanian Government and people have always granted us a strong support and a valuable assistance full of international proletarian love.

The Albanian party and Government highly evaluate our people's anti-U.S. resistance. On 24 September 1968, in a discussion with Mr. Nguyen Xuan Long, head of the permanent mission of the NFLSV in Albania, comrade Enver Hodzha, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Executive Committee, said: "In spite of the fact that the U.S. imperialists are armed to the teeth, the people of South Vietnam are determined not to be conquered. The struggle of the people of South Vietnam is priceless and beyond any description. Not only are they struggling for their own liberation, but they are also struggling for the people of the world. This struggle is mobilizing and encouraging the revolu-

tionary fighters in the world."

The Albanian people are watching the Vietnamese people's struggle with a special sentiment. The two words, Viet Nam, have become one of the subjects in literature and poetry and in school final examinations, and are considered an encouragement for the Albanian people in the struggle against imperialism, headed by the U.S. imperialists, and in the building of socialism.

The Vietnamese people warmly thank the fraternal Albanian party, Government, and people for their assistance and support. We wish the people of Albania more success in the building of socialism. The unity of combat between the people of Vietnam and Albania will last forever!

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INDONESIAN RULERS EXECUTE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE

[Article; Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Vietnamese, No 11, November 1968, pp 88-89]

Recently the Indonesian rulers executed comrades Sudisman and Njono, members of the Indonesian Communist Party Central Political Bureau, and many other patriotic, democratic, and progressive people. That was a cruel fascist act and the continuation of the ruthless terrorist campaign which the reactionary forces were carrying on in the last three years.

Ever since they had relied on the imperialists to regain power, the Indonesian reactionary forces were carrying on the biggest massacre in history. Hundreds of thousands of the bright sons of the Indonesian people were killed. Hundreds of thousands of others were jailed and savagely tortured in prisons and concentration camps.

In addition to the prisons and concentration camps that had popped up as mushrooms throughout the country, the Indonesian rulers also opened "reeducation" courses in villages, hamlets, and towns to "brainwash" the "disloyal" people; each class had about 20, 30 people, with a psychological action cadre in charge and a few armed soldiers standing guard nearby. The psychological action cadres and other agents of the rulers, disguised as Moslem, Catholic, and Protestant preachers, always tried to bribe, persuade, provoke, and oppress spiritually and ideologically the prisoners so as to force the latter to abandon their noble ideal of serving the people and their fatherland. However, all efforts of the reactionaries could not conquer the Indonesian revolutionaries.

In the last three years, under the ruthless fascist rule of the reactionaries, the Indonesian people were becoming more and more miserable. The Indonesian political, economic, and social situation got worse and worse. Prices rose up; as compared with the years of 1957-1958, prices have gone up from 1,500 to 3,600 times. Agriculture and handicraft came to a standstill. Industry used only 20-30 percent of the output of machinery and equipment. Exports in 1966 were just more than one-half of those in 1960. There now are 13 million people being totally and partly unemployed. Famine was creeping everywhere. According to the newspaper Angkatan Berfendjata in Jakarta, there were 250,000 beggars

and homeless. Corruption, robberies and stealing, and moral decadence are rising at a terrible rate. The shortage of able technicians, particularly of teachers, has become very serious because the reactionaries killed 10,000 teachers and are keeping in jail, or have fired, 25,000 others. The reactionaries' white terror campaign has left deep marks on the Indonesian land. Relying on the imperialists, mostly the U.S. imperialists, to maintain their rule, the Indonesian reactionaries have made their country more and more dependent on the imperialist countries. The Indonesian rulers had to give back to the imperialist monopoly-holding organizations the plantations and factories that they had nationalized several years ago and had to pay huge indemnities. For instance, Indonesia had to sign an agreement accepting to pay the Netherlands 600 million florins because of the "damages" caused by the nationalization.

The false slanderous arguments against the communists and patriots advanced by the pro-U.S. reactionaries and aimed at defending their huge crimes could not deceive anybody. Indonesia's history in the last few decades was that of the heroic invincible struggle of the Indonesian communists and the patriotic and democratic Indonesians against the imperialists and their lackeys. History also proved that the Indonesian communists had made big offers and had sustained immense sacrifices in the struggle for national liberation and for consolidation of national independence. Conversely, the Indonesian working people and democratic patriots know very well that most of the generals now ruling Indonesia are officers produced and trained by the Americans.

The fact that the Indonesian reactionaries, disregarding the strong protest of a wide section of the world opinion, still continue the terrorist campaign and keep killing the communists and other patriotic, democratic, and progressive people further unmasks their reactionary, antidemocratic, and anti-national policies and their bad intention to drive Indonesia into dependence on imperialism, headed by the United States.

We Vietnamese communists and people have always been agreeing to and supporting the heroic struggle of the Indonesian Communist Party against the imperialist clique, headed by the U.S. imperialists, and the lackeys-reactionaries. We vehemently condemn the savage murderous acts of the Indonesian rulers. We consider them a serious crime and a brazen provocation toward the freedom- and justice-loving people throughout the world.

We enthusiastically praise the invincible spirit of comrades Sudisman and Njono, other leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party, many communist party members, and other patriotic and progressive people in Indonesia.

In the crucial hours of the Indonesian revolution, we once again affirm our unshakable spirit of unity toward the Indonesian communists and the patriotic, democratic, and progressive Indonesians. We firmly support the Indonesian people's struggle for national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We believe that the Indonesian people, under the leadership of the Indonesian Communist Party and through a lasting struggle, will certainly overcome this challenging time of difficulties and hardship to score final victory for the Indonesian revolution.